

POLING DEFENDS
YOUTHS AGAINST
CHARGE OF WETSRefutes Statements That
Drinking Has Increased
Under Prohibition.POINTS TO PROGRESS
HE HAS WITNESSEDStore Managers Agree With
Christian Endeavor Unions
in Support of Law

To clarify one of the paramount issues of the presidential campaign, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR offers a series of 18 articles, showing the fallacy of some criticisms of prohibition, presenting some of its latest moral, social and economic aspects, recording instances of its progress, worth, and giving reasons why it should be strengthened rather than modified.

This, the seventeenth article in the series, is a refutation of the charge often made by wets that young people are drinking more heavily as a result of prohibition.

By DR. DANIEL A. POLING
President, International Society of Christian Endeavor, Editor, the Christian Herald

I challenge the insinuation and brand as false the charge that prohibition has corrupted American youth. I have seen drinking from hip flasks in public places; I have dealt personally with some miserably sad cases of juvenile delinquency in which "boozing" has figured; but I am sorry for the man who, on such a foundation, would build a general indictment. We do not indict bankers when one banker, or several, default. We do not indict preachers when one clergyman, or several, betray their trust.

Wets tell today of promiscuous drinking in public places by girls and boys—wets who, in another time, defended the saloon with its wine rooms, beer gardens, and wet dance halls, where all evils, real and fancied, recited here took place, vastly multiplied.

I venture that I have seen in one beer garden in one night more prohibition more drinking by young people than any man has seen from flasks in lavatories since the Eighteenth Amendment was written into the Constitution. But did these advocates ever cry out over these other conditions?

Infamy of Legalized Traffic

The charge that prohibition has substituted for the saloons and traffic in the open, regulated by enforceable law and paying taxes to the Government, the clandestine, unregulated, and migratory "speakeasy," ignores the fact that it was the law-breaking infamy of the legalized traffic that made inevitable the destruction of the saloon; ignores the fact that the liquor traffic in unnumbered instances was proved guilty of violating every law that interfered with its financial profit; and ignores the fact, too, that under the license system the "speakeasy"—the illegal "joint"—with all the attendant circumstances of gambling and other evils, was inseparably bound to the business.

In 1916, at the end of the year, the New York Excise Department reported:

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Canada's Message
One of Good WillW. L. Mackenzie King Greeted
by Citizens in Ottawa
With Enthusiasm

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—Returning to Ottawa after two months in Europe, W. L. Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, was greeted by the citizens with a whole-hearted enthusiasm that he declared touched every emotion of his nature.

Replying to the welcoming address of Arthur Ellis, Mayor of Ottawa, he said: "If in any particular we have succeeded in presenting to the people of the Old World the point of view of the Dominion of Canada in national affairs, it is because we spoke not for one party, class, or part of the Dominion, but for the whole. In Paris, Geneva and London our message was one of good will in international relations, and as such was a message which comes from the heart of Canada as a whole."

Among those meeting the Prime Minister at the station were Colonel Snow, representing the Governor-General; Sir William Clark, British Commissioner; William Phillips, United States Minister; the consuls of Japan, China, Argentina and Cuba, members of the Cabinet, the Senate and the House of Commons.

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Director of De Molay Activities
Finds Young Leaders Oppose Drink

ROY E. DICKERSON, national director of activities for the Grand Council, Order of De Molay, has had unusual opportunities to observe prohibition sentiment among the youth of the United States. Following is his statement prepared for The Christian Science Monitor:

"Considering the Nation as a whole, I am struck by the large number of outstanding young fellows in school and at work who disapprove of drinking. Save in sporadic instances, I find these leaders among their fellows overwhelmingly opposed to the hip flask and the drinking party."

"When I was a young man, drinking was a socially approved custom among young men. The nondrinker was periodically and forcibly subjected to pressure and insinuation. Just the opposite situation prevails, as a general rule, today."

"Anyone who understands the significance of a leader's influence cannot fail to agree that this is a matter of utmost importance now and for the future."

"Prohibition is largely responsible for this situation. I believe any move in the direction of legalizing the sale of intoxicating liquors would have a most undesirable effect upon it."

Boy Scout Medals
Awarded for Acts
of Heroic ServiceCourt of Honor Recognizes
10 Outstanding Cases of
Devotion to Ideals

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The National Court of Honor of the Boy Scouts of America has just awarded 10 gold honor medals for rescues in accomplishing which Scouts endangered their own safety. Certificates of heroism were awarded to several Scouts for rescues made possible through Scout training where the element of danger to the rescuer was slight. Daniel Carter Beane is chairman of the court.

Three of the gold honor medals were awarded to parents whose boys made the supreme sacrifice in saving others from drowning. These boys were Guy Atwood Ruggles of Tecumseh, Okla., who rescued Miss Jewell Celer of Lindsay, Okla., from a stream near David, Okla.; Curtis Maxwell Larsen of Warren, Pa., an inexperienced swimmer, who dove into the Allegheny River and succeeded in bringing his sister to the boat; and Charles Edward McKnett of Huntington Park, Calif., who attempted to rescue his younger brother, Robert, from a deep pool below the falls of Fish Canyon.

Rescue on Lake Erie
Marshall Oliphant, an Eagle Scout of Cleveland, O., received a Gold Honor Medal for rescuing Philip Kennedy from Lake Erie. In making the rescue he swam for more than 50 yards through rough water.

Unusual circumstances marked the award of the Gold Medal to Surtis Juhl of Crystal Lake, Ill., who rescued two small children, Emma and Alice Iversen, during a blizzard. The children had climbed out of a stalled school omnibus and started across the snow drifts toward home. Juhl, another pupil, managed to catch up with them after plodding his way through the snow and wind, and taking one under each arm, carried them all the way to their homes, a quarter of a mile away.

Frederick J. Keough, a Scout of Gosham, Me., received the Gold Honor Medal for rescuing Philip Bean from Alden's pond, a place, who could not swim, was afloat on a raft and, not realizing the depth of the pond, leaped into the water. Frederick dove into the water, brought Philip ashore and revived him.

Scout Leaders Honored

Gold Honor Medals were awarded also to William O. Britton, assistant scoutmaster of Newark, N. J., for rescuing Herbert Smith, a small boy, who fell into the East River; Paul E. White, patrol leader of Shonn, Ky., who rescued Chester G. Casey, who had been playing in Can river; William Utmaker of Brookfield, Ill., who rescued Jerry Slaby from a stream that had become swollen and swift from recent rains; and Monroe Horsford of Cayuga, Ind., for rescuing four persons who were on a wagon which broke loose from the harness in a swift current in the Highwood River, Altoona, Kan.

Certificates of heroism for displaying scout training in rescuing others were awarded to: Raymond Taylor of Eastport, Me.; Robert E. Ewald, of Buena Vista, Va.; Augustus Haylett, and William Whitehead, of Covington, Va.; Kenneth Harston of Brownsdale, Minn.; Raymond La Barre and Jack Ward of Detroit, Mich.; John C. Squires Jr., of Ypsilanti, Mich.; La Roy Sadler of Baltimore, Md.; Edward Ammons of Pearson, La.; Perry E. Piper of Venice, Ill.; Clyde Peterson of Rockwood, Ill.; Clarence W. Novak of Bellwood, Ill.; William J. Turnbull of New Haven, Conn.; Joseph C. Berlebach of New Haven, Conn.; Emerson McKay James, of West Haven, Conn.; Marcel Rannau of Limestone, Fla.; and Woodluff B. Young, of Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

VICTORY SEEN FOR
SIR RICHARD SQUIRES

ST. JOHN'S, N. F. (P)—A victory for the Opposition Party, led by Sir Richard Squires, was indicated in available returns from the general election.

W. J. Walsh, Minister of Agriculture, and H. N. Burt, Minister of Posts, have been defeated, and W. E. Howley, Minister of Justice, has apparently lost in the count in St. John's West. Opposition members have been elected in the Bell Island, Bay Robert, Harbor Main (two) and Port de Grave constituencies.

BUSINESS MEN
READY TO GIVE
WEALTH IN WAR61,000 Pledge Resources to
Nation If Needed, and
Seek Peace

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The wealth of more than 61,000 business and professional men members of Lions Clubs was pledged at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington to the Government in event of another war. Ben A. Ruffin, Richmond, Va., president of the International Association of Lions Clubs, spokesman for the members of 1500 clubs in the United States and Canada, declared that another war would see a mobilization not only of man power but of the Nation's "industrial resources and private wealth."

Mr. Ruffin spoke at the dedication of a plaque which will be placed in the memorial room of the Arlington Amphitheater as a tribute to the soldiers in the World War.

"It is our obligation to prevent, so far as possible, a recurrence of war," Mr. Ruffin said. "We believe that one of the surest preventives of war is adequate preparation in time of peace."

"We believe, too, that in time of war there should be mobilization not only of man power but of industrial resources and wealth. Accordingly we pledge to our Government our support of proper preparation in time of peace and all that we have, and all that we are, in time of war."

"It is our obligation, too," Mr. Ruffin continued, "to preserve the principles of liberty as given to us by our forefathers. Liberty is not alone political freedom. It is also freedom of conscience, freedom from intolerance, selfishness, immorality and crime. To the creation and preservation of that liberty and freedom we pledge ourselves."

We accordingly pledge ourselves to an intelligent upbuilding of decent, clear citizenship, a citizenship that respects law, tolerates differences in religious opinion and loves its fellow man," he concluded.

We, accordingly, pledge ourselves to the National Clubs at the final session of their meeting here approved a proposal for a nation-wide campaign for industrial peace. A committee was appointed to form plans for bringing representatives of labor and capital together for arbitration.

Tune Crosses Room as Light Beam
and Is Changed Again Into MusicPhotophone Turns Sounds Into Electrical Impulses,
Transmits Them as Light and Converts That Back
Into Sounds—Match Flame Produces Thunder

ATLANTA, Ga. (P)—A narrow beam of light cast about an assembly room in the Hotel Baltimore here was changed into music and held under complete control at the bidding of John Bellamy Taylor, consulting engineer of the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y.

The demonstration, given before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, was made possible through a complicated apparatus in which electrical impulses are controlled by the beam of light, and represented what Mr. Taylor called "narrow casting."

The equipment used in the demonstration is known as a photophone and follows old rules. Mr. Taylor said, but utilizes the perfected photoelectric tube, electric pickup, newly developed amplifiers and sound reproducers.

Light Beams Carry Music
An ordinary photograph with an intricate electrical attachment was used in producing the music. The electrical energy was sent over a light beam to transforming and reproducing elements mounted on a tripod across the room, and music was the result.

When Mr. Taylor would hold his hand in the path of the light the music would stop, and as he allowed the light to filter through his fingers the music increased in volume.

Explaining the apparatus, Mr. Taylor said the photophone record served as the sound source, the

TARIFF TANGLE
BLOCKS ACCORD
WITH FRANCEUnfairness in United States
Stand on Concessions
Is Alleged

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The Franco-American tariff discussion of last year is being resumed, and it is intimated that the United States has rejected the French demand for a fresh method of appraising French goods in American ports, and that, as the temporary accord is expiring, new negotiations are imminent. It will be recalled that in the summer of 1927 France fixed the tariff scale for Germany. Higher tariffs were applied to other countries, including the United States. Thereupon America claimed the privileges given to Germany as a most favored nation. Discrimination was deprecated. On the other hand, the United States is unable under its existing laws to accord special privileges toward France in return.

There was a deadlock and America practiced reprisals, increasing the tariffs on French goods. France complained that it was more difficult to climb over the American walls than over the French walls. Eventually conciliatory measures were adopted provisionally. The United States agreed, it was believed, to forego American tariff investigations in Paris and abolish various sanitary examinations, and the French understood, rightly or wrongly, that there would be concessions in evaluation and application of the elastic provisions of the American law, by which France expected the lowest possible rates.

France thereupon agreed to place minimum charges on hundreds of American goods.

Temporary Accord Urgent
Permanent arrangements, however, have not been made. The dispute was somewhat acute in form and it was urgent to arrive at a temporary accord. Since then progress has not been effected. Washington dispatches indicate that the Tariff Commission has yielded negative results and presumably the Government cannot avail itself of the latitude allowed under Article 315, giving special rates in special cases. Obviously this renders a permanent agreement more difficult and the temporary agreement may lapse. Nevertheless an American note expresses hope that French efforts will be undertaken to straighten out the tariff tangle.

America Stands for Equality
It is well to realize the points on which there is contradiction in the attitude of the two countries. France takes the view that if French markets are made accessible to the United States, then American markets should be accessible to France. France employs a discriminatory tariff for bargaining purposes. The United States, on the contrary, stands for equality and is opposed to giving favors, and protests against being excluded from favors accorded to another country. Thus, whatever price another country may pay France for certain privileges, the United States demands as its right without payment. It is this aspect of the matter which strikes the French as unfair. It is believed that no precipitate steps will be taken and that existing arrangements will continue until a settlement is reached.

Cairo Picks Up Message
From British Air Liner

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

WHAT probably constitutes a record in radiotelephony from an airplane was the picking up by the Royal Air Force wireless station at Cairo of a conversation transmitted by an air liner flying over England.

Experiments were being carried out in short-wave wireless telephony when Cairo heard the pilot calling and received his message. Only low power sufficient to light an ordinary electric lamp was used.

MELLON CALLS
HOOVER FITTED
TO HEAD NATIONGovernment Needs Man of
G. O. P. Nominee's Ability, He Declares

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, called the attention of American voters over the radio to the fact that the United States is "the greatest business enterprise in the world and that at the head of that business there should be a man of ability; one familiar with all of its phases and one who understands those economic forces with which he must deal; and lastly, one who has feeling for and sympathy with the conditions under which the average man and woman must live."

"Herbert Hoover," Mr. Mellon said, "measures up to all of these qualifications. The Government will be safe in his hands."

As an American and a Republican, the Secretary of the Treasury announced that he would vote for him, believing that his election would do most for the progress and prosperity of the country and for the larger welfare of the world. Cheap labor and decreased consumption is threatened by the policies advocated by Governor Smith, Mr. Mellon warned.

G. O. P. Friend of Farmer
The Republicans, if placed in power, will be able to find a way to solve the farm problem, he promised, and added, "the Republican Party is the friend of the farmer."

Mr. Mellon expressed himself as distrustful of any candidate who offers some recently discovered and miraculous cure-all for economic ills. "The field of credit, in which the United States now occupies so favorable a position, is easily disturbed by measures that threaten to interfere with ordinary channels of trade or commerce or any policy that places the Government in competition with private enterprise," he said.

The present Administration, Mr. Mellon said, has cut taxes and expenditures \$5,000,000 a day; it has saved \$100,000,000 a year.

Church and Stage
Working Together
for Drama's RiseIncreasing Tendency Found
Toward Consultation on
Class of Plays

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Success of the program of the Church and Drama Association for the improvement of the stage and the cultural growth of playgoers must rest on improving from within, not attacking from without, according to speakers at the third annual dinner of the association last evening at the Waldorf.

More than 600 members and friends attended and heard the news that since the association was founded three years ago by a hopeful little group of church and stage people, the membership has increased to 12,000 and that there is an increasing tendency among managers and producers of theatrical productions to consult the wishes of the association regarding the class of productions to be put on.

"By this way," said the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, president of the association, "we hope to bring the theater to its proper level so that its cultural and intellectual benefits may be within reach of the great mass of the people who are really hungry and thirsting for worthwhile plays."

The Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, also stressed the value of the association as an agency of drama uplift, declaring that there is no reason why its membership in New York City should not reach 100,000 in a very short time.

"Think what it would mean to the managers and producers," he said, "to have 100,000 people advised and guided weekly as to what plays are worth while and what plays are not. Think of the impression it would make upon the managers. It would not be long before they would come to the association for advice as to the kind of plays that were desired."

Dr. Fosdick said one of the important committees of his new church will be a drama committee, which will advise on current New York attractions and report to the congregation as to their merit. He said he considers this service akin to any other social service work which a church might carry on.

George R. Andrews, executive director of the association, declared that it is time wasted to merely denounce and condemn.

Wage Rise on Western Railways
Recommended by Federal BoardSpecial Investigators Named by President Propose 6 1/2
Per Cent Increase With Same Rules or 7 1/4 With
Change—Effective May 1, 1928

WASHINGTON (P)—The emergency board appointed by President Coolidge to investigate the wage controversy on western railroads has recommended a 6 1/2 per cent increase in wages without change of rules, or alternatively, a 7 1/4 per cent increase if certain rules are eliminated.

Further, the arbitration board proposed that whichever alternative the railroads and train service unions accepted should be put into effect retroactively, and the terms made to apply as of May 1, 1928, when the controversy developed.

The solution suggested dealt with the present form of contract and the application of wage scales hitherto agreed upon between the brotherhoods and the railroads. These have long blocked a settlement. A number of the rules upheld by the brotherhoods have been viewed by railroad executives as unnecessarily hampering efficiency of service.

In consequence, the arbitration board suggested that the conductors and trainmen take either the 6 1/2 per cent increase in wages, keeping the present form of contract and rules, or that they obtain a 7 1/4 per cent increase, conceding certain alterations in the standard rules.

Specifically, the board mentioned elimination of the present rule affecting operation of trains with doubleheader engines, and that limiting the tonnage of freight on a single train. Additional recommendations were made as to modification of other rules, affecting the operation of trains where extra locomotives are attached to "boost" trains over short stretches, and where the number of cars are limited.

POWER INQUIRY
GETS FIGURES IN
DISPUTED CASEPartial List of Accounts of
Electric Company Is En-
tered as Evidence

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Various financial accounts, gathered from the Electric Bond & Share Company by Federal Trade Commission examiners and accountants before the company interrupted the power investigation by refusing to produce its expense ledger, have been entered into the commission's record.

It was to complete these accounts that officials of the Bond & Share Company were asked to produce their operating expense ledger. The commission believes that exhibits which are brought into court.

A statement of the volume of interstate sales compared with the total production of seven companies in which the Electric Bond & Share owns stock showed that smaller subsidiaries of these companies buy electric power and light from each other back and forth over interstate lines.

Point for Court to Decide

Joshia T. Newcomb, counsel for the Joint Committee of National Utility Associations, has pointed out that the outcome of the court test of the Trade Commission's authority will rest upon the question as to whether the Electric Bond & Share Company is engaged in interstate commerce.

"The prevailing view among the utilities is that they are not," he declared.

Samuel Meisels, accountant for the commission, testified that records given to him by officials of the Bond & Share Company showed that in 1925 the company had sold stock to a New York man, Lucien M. Debussy, who had in turn the same day resold it to the American Power & Light Company, a subsidiary of the Bond & Share Company. Over \$4,500,000 profit was made by the company in 1925, the bulk of which was gained through the arrangement with Mr. Debussy, Mr. Meisels said.

Smith W. Brookhart Jr., son of the Senator from Iowa, an employee of the Trade Commission, submitted for the record a tabulation which he had

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Where the River
Shannon Flows

a huge power project is now under way. Famous in song, Ireland's noted electric power will soon be equally well known for its electric power which will be sent to brighten the most remote corners of the country, as you will note

TOMORROW
A News FeatureNEW YORK JURY
INDICTS 100 AS
ILLEGAL VOTERSFirst Result of Move to
Stop "Deliberate" Reg-
istration AbusesNEW CLEVELAND MOVE
OUSTS 400 OFFICIALSDemocratic Poll Clerks Are Re-
moved—Naming of Extra
Supervisors Expected

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A total of 100 indictments for illegal registration have just been returned by the New York County grand jury following the first day of its special session to deal with fraudulent registration.

The evidence on which the indictments were returned was presented by George F. Medalle, special assistant Attorney-General, who, with a large staff of assistants, is conducting an investigation of alleged irregularity in the listing of voters.

Approximately 100 more indictments were expected to be returned by the grand jury, Mr. Medalle said. He emphasized the intention of the officials not to prosecute technical violations of the registration statutes, but to single out "clearly premeditated cases on the part of gangsters," who it is alleged, have "flooded" certain districts with false registrations.

Ohio Secretary of State
Removes Cleveland Board
of Elections From Office

Cleveland (P)—The entire Cuyahoga county election board has just been removed from office by Clarence J. Brown, Secretary of State, and the duties of the board have been taken over by his office. Irregularities in the August primary election are charged.

The announcement was made after the removal of the board by Attorney-General Edward C. Turner, who directed the Grand Jury investigation that resulted last Friday in the recommendation that three board members, the clerk and deputy clerk be removed on grounds of irregularities in the conduct of the primary.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CLEVELAND, O.—Definite action toward a clean-up of alleged fraudulent election conditions in Cleveland and Cuyahoga County was reported in the announcement by W. B. Gongwer, Democratic leader, that more than 400 Democratic poll clerks had been ordered removed.

"We said arrangements are under way for an entire new force of booth workers in many wards of the city on election day."

This step followed the recommendation of a special grand jury, working under Edward G. Turner, Ohio Attorney-General, that the entire county board of elections be removed with the exception of one member, Mrs. Bernice Pyke, Democrat, who is a newcomer on the board.

The recommendation also included the discharge of all clerks of the board and attaches, Republican as well as Democratic.

The Democratic clerks discharged are both workers and not board attaches. They are now being replaced by Mr. Turner, the only official with power to remove the election board members, came to Cleveland with Mr. Turner, following the grand jury report.

Mr. Turner has said he could discharge all board members at once or he could bring in supervisors and checkers to work with the present board while the election count is on. Republican and Democratic officials have indicated that the latter course will be taken, and it is considered unlikely that with the heavy registration the matter can be taken care of in any other manner.

Democrats of New Jersey
Move for Reinstatement
of 17,000 Barred Voters

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Captained by Mayor Frank Hague, of Jersey City, a corps of Democratic election workers are making a strenuous effort to have reinstated on the registration books, 17,000 of the 27,000 names that were eliminated by the recently appointed Republican superintendent of elections, John Ferguson n. of Hoboken, because he reported he found them fraudulently or illegally on the records.

Taking the initiative, Mayor Hague, who is known as the Democratic "boss" of New Jersey, has started ringing door bells in his search for affidavits from registered persons to prove that they have the right to vote November 6.

The greatest number of enrollments declared illegal by Mr. Ferguson were found in Hudson and Essex Counties and was in these sections that Mayor Hague started his house-to-house canvass. Up to the time the court house closed in Jersey City on Oct. 27, 2000 affidavits had been filed by persons whose names were published in the newspapers as illegally on the books.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TRENTON, N. J.—Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, leader of the Democratic Party in Hudson County, has just refused to appear before the Case Investigating Committee, which, under legislative authority, is investigating alleged election law violations throughout the state.

As a result of his refusal, Mayor Hague may face two charges, the first of contempt of the Legislature and the second of a misdemeanor.

The committee, by a vote of four to two, passed two motions recommending that the charges be placed before the Legislature and the grand jury. The two Democratic members of the committee voted against both motions.

In a letter to the committee, answering a subpoena which has been served upon him, Mayor Hague declared that he refused "to become a victim of political maneuvering."

"Soft Drink Parlor" Listed as "Home" of 26 Registrants

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY.—A total of 85 names have been stricken from the registration rolls in the City of Albany, as a result of complaints taken to the Supreme Court by investigators representing the Attorney-General's office.

Approximately 125 cases of alleged fraudulent registration were laid before Justice Charles E. Nichols. Names of those stricken off failed to answer subpoenas, which was considered evidence of fraud. Many others were found to be registered fraudulently in one or more places. Some gave vacant lots as homes.

The largest single block of registrants stricken were 26 workers employed on the Port of Albany construction, who gave the same address, described by investigators as a "soft drink parlor."

Federal Inquiry Ordered

WASHINGTON (AP).—Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have been ordered by the Department of Justice to examine reports of widespread fraudulent registration of voters in New Jersey.

John Marshall, assistant to Attorney-General Sargent, in charge of the field office work of the bureau, in a letter to the United States District Attorney for New Jersey, said his request for assistance in such an investigation had been granted and that the bureau would begin its work immediately.

The United States District Attorney was drawn into the situation last week through the fact that the election affects national as well as state and municipal offices.

PRESS CONGRESS FOR OTTAWA

SAN FRANCISCO (AP).—Robert Bell, president of the Press Congress of the World, announces that the next session of the congress will be held at Ottawa, Can., in July, 1929. Bell, New Zealand publisher, is in San Francisco on a visit. Decision to hold the meeting at Ottawa was made by him after receiving telegraphic approval from members of the executive committee of the organization.

NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER

ST. JOHNS, N. F. (AP).—Sir John R. Bennett has been appointed High Commissioner for Newfoundland, at London, according to reports from the Governor. It is announced, Sir John was colonial secretary under the Monroe Government.

BORAH TO SPEAK AT ARENA AFTER G. O. P. PARADE

Friday Will Be a Gala Night in Political History of Massachusetts

Friday night in Boston will be a gala night for Massachusetts Republicans. Two events, a torchlight parade in which 30,000 marchers are expected to participate, and a speech by Senator William E. Borah at Boston Arena after the parade, will combine to make it one of the outstanding campaign effusions in Boston history, according to the Republican state headquarters.

Arrangements for the address by Mr. Borah have been taken over by the Republican State Committee, and Robert M. Washburn, president of the Roosevelt Club, who was instrumental in bringing the Idaho Senator to Boston, will introduce him. The Borah speech has been set at the late hour of 10:30 o'clock. In this way it will follow, instead of conflict with the parade, and the Senator's address will go on the air after the close of radio hours assigned to Governor Smith and Herbert Hoover on that night.

The torchlight procession, in 20 divisions, will form a line more than three miles long. Robert E. Harding, parade chairman, said, "Thirty-five bands will be in the ranks. Delegations will come from the most remote towns of the State, as from Gay Head on Martha's Vineyard Island, and from several places outside Massachusetts."

The women's division alone, it is said, will number 6,000 marchers. Only once before have Massachusetts women participated in a political parade in 1924, and the numbers then were not conspicuous. But this year, aroused over prohibition and other questions at issue, they have volunteered in large numbers at various Hoover headquarters, and are planning to join the parade, it was said.

In addition to the women who will take part in this rally, thousands more will march in similar parades in other cities of the State, according to Mrs. Mary Allen Crane, daughter of Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant Governor and nominee for Governor who will lead the parade in Boston.

STATE WILL REPRINT ALL BALLOTS POSSIBLE

Judge George A. Sanderson has dismissed the petition of Arthur Lyman of Waltham, one of the alleged state electors of the State on the Democratic ticket, in which Mr. Lyman asks that Secretary of State Cook be compelled to call back all the ballots originally printed in which the Democratic and Workers' Party positions on the ballots were opposite one another.

Judge Sanderson took action after Secretary Cook had stated in court that he would do all in his power to have printed and sent out the ballots as amended by the Ballot Law Commission. Since Mr. Lyman brought his petition requesting that the ballots be made uniform, Governor Fuller took up the matter with Secretary Cook, asking that all the ballots used be of the amended type.

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PLAN IS SOUGHT TO STOP ABUSES IN BAIL LENDING

Ten New York State Organizations Sponsor Move for New Laws

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—A corrective investigation of abuses existing under the present laws governing the provision of bail for arrested persons is recommended by 10 professional and civic organizations in a letter sent to Caleb H. Baumes, chairman of the New York State Crime Commission.

Widepread abuses of the bail-lending business exist throughout New York, the letter declares, and are similar to the methods of extortion recently disclosed in investigation of the salary and chattel loan business. Bail bond solicitors, it is charged, in many instances solicit business for criminal lawyers and are placed in a position to attempt "corruption of court, police and prison personnel."

The organizations signatory to the joint letter are: The Association of Grand Jurors of New York County, the Voluntary Defenders' Committee, the Prison Association of New York, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the National Jewelers' Crime Commission, the New York Credit Men's Association, the Fifth Avenue Association, the Women's Prison Association, the Committee Against Fraudulent Claims and the Committee of Fourteen. In addition there are several personal signatures.

Neither the legal limitation of bail-bonding interest to 3 per cent nor the compulsory licensing of persons who lend bail to two or more persons in one month, has proved effective against the existing evils, it was contended. An exhaustive investigation of the situation, together with a set of possible remedial legislation is recommended to the Legislature and the state department.

Moscow's Art Theater Marks 30th Anniversary

Pensions Granted to Founders and Titles Bestowed on Leading Actors

MOSCOW (AP).—The founders of the Moscow Art Theater, Constantine Stanislavsky and Vladimir Nemirovitch-Danchenko, were honored with pensions and titles by the Soviet government on the thirtieth anniversary of the establishment of the theater, an anniversary which was celebrated in the small building of the art theater, in the presence of an audience including the Premier, A. Rykoff, the Trade Commissioner, Anastas Mikoyan, the Assistant Foreign Commissioner, Maxim Litvinov, and other diplomats, delegates from foreign theaters and representatives of the various fields of Russian cultural life.

The Commissioner of Education, Anatole Lunacharsky, in a long speech, analyzed the development of the theater, and Mr. Stanislavsky, one of the founders, replying to numerous greetings, expressed gratitude to the government because it had not attempted to force the art theater to perform inferior plays for revolutionary propaganda, but had permitted it to develop naturally, gradually adapting itself to the new conditions of Russian life.

The government granted Mr. Stanislavsky and Mr. Nemirovitch-Danchenko life pensions of 200 rubles monthly, besides bestowing titles of artists of distinction on many of the theater's leading actors.

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1924 Democratic Nominee Praises Smith Qualities

John W. Davis, in Boston, Gives Five Reasons Why He Will Vote for Governor

Declaring himself a profound admirer of Governor Smith for his "character, achievements and public record," John W. Davis, Democratic nominee for President in 1924, gave this in a Democratic meeting in Boston on the first of five reasons why he will vote for Mr. Smith.

"My second reason," he continued, "is that the substantial and progressive reform of which this country stands in bitter need can only be achieved by a change in the political control of the United States."

Third was "a protest against the unquestioned evil that attends the administration of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act," he said, "which I recognize in him the great liberal leader of the American people."

Mr. Davis declared especially Mr. Smith's qualifications for directing the foreign policy of the Nation, as compared with Mr. Hoover's background of wide travel and foreign official acquaintance.

"There are three human qualities which Mr. Smith has in abundant measure, which are superior to mere knowledge about the politics, geography and economics of another nation. Actually, foreign politics is

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Registered Vote in New England Rises 31 Per Cent

Springfield Leads Cities of Massachusetts in Ratio of Gain Over 1924

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
A 31 per cent increase in the number of registered voters in New England is shown by the 1928 registration figures—an increase that follows closely the general swelling of the voting lists throughout the nation.

The six New England states now have 3,187,335 registered voters. In 1924 there were 2,347,255, the new totals showing therefore that 840,083 more persons are eligible to go to the polls next Tuesday.

Every state shows a substantial increase in registrations with the exception of New Hampshire, where only 5,000 more voters are registered. Massachusetts, with marked increases in a number of its larger cities, leads the list with an increase of nearly 60,000 over 1924.

Springfield leads Massachusetts cities in percentage of increase with a 1928 total of 58,580 against 40,434 in 1924. Boston's total is 298,439 against 247,636 for 1924.

Other Massachusetts cities and towns show considerable increases, showing: Cambridge, 45,010; New Bedford, 36,257; Somerville, 42,908; Worcester, 77,543; Lawrence, 30,356; Lowell, 40,585; Lynn, 43,655; Pittsfield, 20,725.

In Rhode Island, Providence shows a total of 95,226 against 88,294, while in New Hampshire, Manchester has 30,416 against 26,677, and Concord has 13,500 against 12,500.

There is a similar increase in Connecticut cities, some of whose totals follow: New Haven, 62,239; Bridgeport, 50,376; Waterbury, 36,500; New Britain, 21,469.

League to Get Advice on Coal

Experts to Examine Information Collected and Report to Council

GENEVA.—The economic committee of the League of Nations is regarded as having taken an important step toward a working agreement between European coal mines by the appointment of a delegation of experts to examine the information already collected and advise the Council of the League concerning the possibility of international action.

The experts chosen include representatives of France, Britain, Italy and Poland, and they will seek the opinion of qualified leaders in the industry in producing and consuming countries.

The leaders include representatives of the International Federation of Miners, a delegation from which was received by the chairman of the economic committee. What the miners apprehend is that a coal trust might be established, constituting a formidable obstacle to their efforts to obtain a better standard of living, while at the same time raising the price of coal. The miners' federation must, therefore, be drawn into the negotiations so that the interests of miners may be considered.

Moreover, the members of the expert committee have not been chosen to represent their respective countries' interests alone, but the common interest.

Independent experts are also studying the sugar problem, with the object of seeing whether international action is possible, and for this purpose the governments of Cuba and the Dutch Indies are willing to take part in the investigation proposed by the economic committee.

Moreover, Cuba, has greatly to the satisfaction of the economic committee, announced that it will not in future restrict its sugar production.

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BORAH CHARGES INCONSISTENCY IN SMITH VIEWS

Democratic Candidate's Wet Speech in Philadelphia Is Stressed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, pointing to "inconsistencies" in Governor Smith's stand on the prohibition issue, charged in his speech here that the Democratic nominee, while in the West, said there was not much a President could do about the liquor question, but while in Philadelphia gave his audiences to understand that he "was out to, and proposed, and will have the power to end prohibition."

The speech was the first of the five speeches Senator Borah will make during the last week of the campaign, the second being scheduled to take place in Norfolk.

The Senator discussed a wide range of campaign issues, but dwelt mainly on foreign relations, a subject of great personal interest because he heads the important Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

On Foreign Affairs
Two phases of the Nation's foreign policy—the proposal to cancel the foreign war debts to the United States and the relations between this country and the Latin and South American countries—draw most of the Senator's attention. He declared that Mr. Hoover was "pledged" in opposition to the cancellation of the war debts and "will carry out the letter and spirit of the Republican platform of friendly and peaceful negotiations on all controversies between the United States and Latin-American countries."

Mr. Hoover was described by the Senator as "equipped by his life record to handle the foreign relations questions confronting the United States."

Governor Smith drew fire from Mr. Borah on prohibition and the tariff. On the two issues the Democratic candidate was charged by the Senator with having "changed his positions during the campaign for political gain." Mr. Borah also called upon the Governor to find out if they would support his stand for "prohibition repeal and public manufacture and sale of liquor."

Assaults Smith
"A few days ago," Mr. Borah said, "Governor Smith said that he had changed his attitude on the tariff. Before he entered the campaign he had denounced protection as a cold-blooded holdup. He tells us he has changed his mind. He furthermore declares he has 80 per cent of the members of his party in Congress pledged to change their minds. Thus

in 10 days the leader and 80 per cent of the members of Congress belonging to his party have changed their minds. They have not only changed their minds, but they have announced it to the world.

"That is the most marvelous exhibition of an entire change of mind toward a public question in all the annals of time. For a century his party has denounced protection as unconstitutional, as a plunder of the many for the few, as a scheme to enrich private interests. Now it is looked upon as a beneficent system, raining down prosperity like the rain from heaven, upon the rich and poor, upon the many and the few. The fact that it is unconstitutional law is not material now."

"Conversion" on Dry Law
The Senator said that he was interested to learn how soon the Democratic candidate would succeed in converting his party to a similar unanimity on the liquor issue.

"I am interested," he said, "in knowing about when that conversion is to take place. Is he going to do this before the election? Was there any reason for haste in announcing the results as to the tariff and is there any reason for delay in announcing the results as to prohibition? This changing of mind is perplexing, and I feel that the people ought to know how many Congressmen have pledged their support to his liquor program."

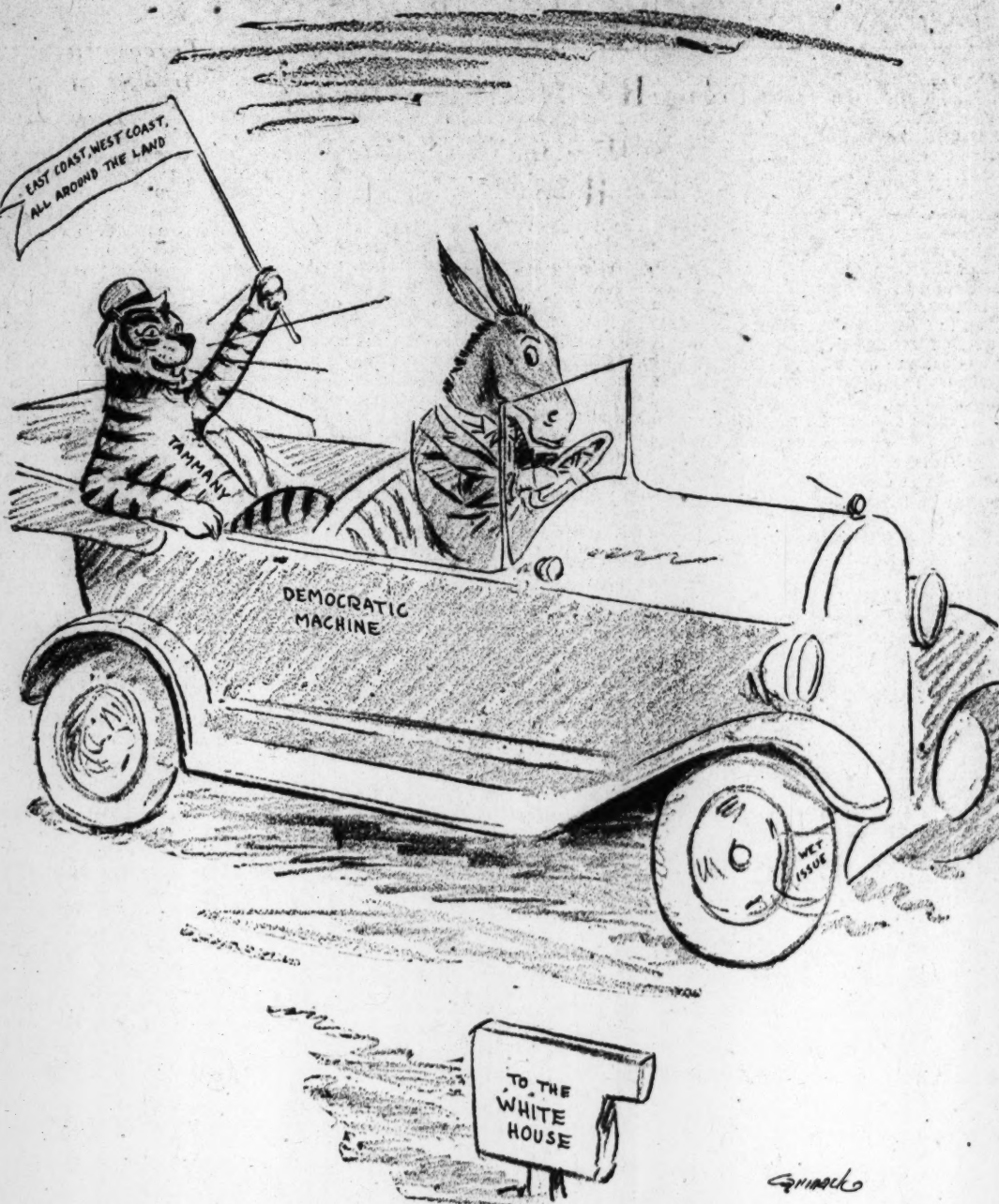
The fact that this second conversion had not yet been announced, the Senator suggested, might conceivably have something to do with politics, for "I presume he sometimes considered the question of politics in making up his program and considering the question of conversion."

Smith Changes Stand
Nevertheless, the Senator pointed out, "in one part of the country the contention has been made that the Governor can do nothing about prohibition. In another part it is contended that if he is elected he can, through his great power as President, force his party to follow him."

"The Governor wants the issues clarified. Now nothing would clarify this issue so much as to know whether 80 per cent of the members of Congress are with him or against him on the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment; whether 80 per cent are with him or against him on the public manufacture and sale of liquor. Indeed it would greatly clarify the issue if he would state whether or not he had undertaken to find out how they do stand and what progress he had made."

"He can easily do this. All that is necessary is to send the same kind of a telegram that he sent in regard to the tariff. Do you stand by me for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment? It would not cost a great deal, and I am sure, knowing how Mr. Raskob feels, that he would foot the bill. Let them answer 'yes' or 'no.' I am wondering if the Governor will send this telegram. Perhaps he prefers to wait until after the election. There are doubtless sound reasons for his doing so. But then," Senator Borah concluded, "it might not be necessary."

Back-Seat Driving at Its Worst



Shepard, Tarrytown, N. Y., director in many railroads.

Also F. S. Weyerhaeuser, western lumber manufacturer; Willis J. Abbott, contributing editor, The Christian Science Monitor; Frank Presbury, president of the Frank Presbury Company, advertising; B. S. Moss, New York theater operator; O. B. Iles, president, International Machine Tool Company, Indianapolis; James E. Gleason, president, the Gleason Works, Rochester, N. Y.; E. T. Stotesbury, Philadelphia, and L. M. Todd, the Todd Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Notable authors who have proclaimed their preference of Mr. Hoover are: Henrik F. Van Loon, Zane Grey, Robert W. Chambers, Harold Bell Wright, Joseph C. Lincoln, Thomas L. Masson, Harold McGrath, Thornton W. Burgess, Isaac F. Marcossion.

Other Writers Who Back Him
Also: Ernest Poole, William Miller Collier, Richard Washburn Child, Sigmund Spaeth, John Jay Chapman, Herbert Adam, Gibbons, Arthur Guiterman, Robert Cortez Holliday, Austin Strong, Frank Lea Short, William Hamilton Osborne, Gregory Mason, Frederick O. Butler, Owen Davis, Gamaliel Bradford, Edward Childs Carpenter, Homer Crox, Forest Crissey and Russell Doubleday.

In 23 middle Western states more than 2,500,000 voters have pledged themselves to support the Republican national ticket, Lucius Wilson of Chicago, secretary of the Hoover-Curtis organization bureau, reported to National Republican headquarters. Of this number 1,600,000 are voluntary workers and are now actively campaigning for the election of the Republican nominees. Seventy per cent of the membership of the volunteer organizations, according to Mr. Wilson, is confined to Montana, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Missouri, New Mexico, Indiana and Ohio. There are 4481 Hoover-Curtis

clubs now actively in the field, and 4,500,000 pledge cards have been circulated. Gen. Nathan W. MacChesney is director of the bureau.

Active in Minnesota
In Minnesota there are 650 Hoover-Curtis clubs, and more than 110,000 workers have been signed up. Women of North Dakota are taking an intense interest in the election, and so far have outdistanced the men in the organization of volunteers. Before election day it is expected 90 per cent of the populous districts of the State will be covered with a reasonably close-grained organization.

Rural Illinois is well covered with Hoover-Curtis clubs, having an organization in every county of the State. The same is true in Missouri. Oklahoma, according to Mr. Wilson, is exceptionally well organized. There are 40,000 pledged workers, the organization is thoroughly alive in every section of the State, and the women are taking an extraordinary interest in the campaign.

Colorado, Mr. Wilson said, has a working organization in every county, and New Mexico has hundreds of men and women active in every English-speaking district of the State. The Hoover-Curtis organization bureau hopes to place its workers in every election district in the 23 states, a goal which seems possible before election day, Mr. Wilson said.

Mrs. Samuel Gompers, widow of

the former president of the American Federation of Labor, has notified Mrs. Charles H. Sablin, Republican national committeewoman from New York, that she will be a first voter this year. In a letter from her home in New York City, Mrs. Gompers said, "I have never been in politics or voted before. This year, however, I shall do so, feeling that Herbert Hoover is the right man for such a high office. I should like to do anything I can to help."

MEXICO ADOPTS RAIL PLAN
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—The plan for reorganizing the National Railways of

Mexico suggested by Sir Henry W. Thornton, the Canadian railroad expert, during his visit to Mexico some months ago will be put into effect by President Calles before his term expires Dec. 1, according to an article published by El Universal of this city. Sir Henry was invited by the Mexican Government to inspect the National Railways system and recommend improvements.

Women Arrange Voters' Service

Activity During Campaign to Be Continued for Coming Congress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—That the greatly increased woman electorate might have the benefit of information on political issues, the National League of Women Voters has been conducting since Jan. 1 a weekly campaign information service. It now proposes, with the election out of the way, to inaugurate a new series of "voters' service" programs, beginning early in January.

This new series, Miss Katherine Luddington of Lyme, Conn., chairman of the league's radio committee, announced, will endeavor "to carry over the interest in campaign issues into a period when Congress and a new administration are with belief in the wishes of the voters in legislation and policies."

With the presidential campaign almost at an end, the service which has been sent out every Tuesday over a network of 22 stations under the joint sponsorship of the league and the National Broadcasting Company, will be temporarily discontinued on Oct. 30. The final program will take the form of a last appeal "to get out the vote." Speakers will include Mrs. Maud Wood Park, a former national league president, who initiated the idea of a "get out the vote" campaign, back in 1923; Merlin H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company, and John Hays Hammond, of Washington, D. C., an active supporter of the get out the vote movement.

THOMAS SAYS HOOVER WILL DEFEAT SMITH

Norman Thomas, Socialist nominee for President, has arrived in Boston after speeches at Northampton, Mass., and Manchester, N. H., and will address a campaign meeting at Ford Hall in Boston at 8 o'clock tonight.

Saying he is aware the people will not elect him President, Mr. Thomas declared his belief that Secretary Hoover will be elected over Governor Smith. He based this opinion upon observations made in campaign travel through 37 states, and upon the statement that Governor Smith would have to win every one of the doubtful states to be elected.

Peace Depends on Good Will, Says Fourth Hoover Article

Reduction of Armaments, Arbitration, Have Place, He Says, but Friendliness Leads

The fourth of a series of statements by Herbert Hoover appearing as copyrighted articles in the Boston Herald deals with "Militarism and Defense." While the articles are addressed "to the voters of New England," Mr. Hoover's comments on this subject are national in scope, as he declares his opposition to war, his hope for peaceful settlement of disputes, and at the same time his recognition of the necessity for adequate defense until the mechanism and attitude of peace are perfected.

The statement follows:

"To say that Americans are not militarists does not imply that they are pacifists. I, like almost a universality of Americans, am opposed to war."

What He Has Witnessed
"It has been my fortune, or perhaps my fate, to see the incantations which raised the violence of the mob; to see the militant armies of many nations on many occasions. I have been present at grand parades, tremendous spectacles of military prowess. I have seen soldiers going to battle, their faces set in grim determination and lit with belief in victory for a sacred cause. I have seen them returning from the struggle, their hopes sustained by success or shattered by defeat. I have seen the thousands of dead, the millions of starving women and children."

"In our generation we need no emphasis of survey of the grief of millions of homes, the miseries of famine and anarchy, the revolutions that have swept many nations and threatened others, and lowered standards of living, the indelible impress of hate, the more terrible possibilities of future war, through ever advancing science. Nor is it wrong to recall not alone the moral degeneration and the loss of life that flow from war, but the fact that the delicate machinery of social organization, of production and of commerce upon which civilization is founded cannot stand such a shock again. Our people know the narrow margins by which civilization and all that we hold dear have barely escaped destruction 10 years ago."

Forced to Be Prepared, He Says
"Nevertheless, however fervently we might hope and pray that wars are over, we cannot found our national policies upon such a basis. Strive as we may for the ideal, we must look out upon the world through the clear glass of realism. Preparedness for defense is a necessity so long as great armaments, and the spirits of fear, hate, militant nationalism, arrogance or aggression linger in the world. We must need to maintain such forces as assure us in

defense; whose equipment and morale keep it ever ready, and whose public support is one of appreciation of a national service well given to the security of us all.

"Reduction of armament is a step in the elimination of the causes of war. The settlement of disputes by judicial processes, by the extension of the principles of arbitration, and the prompt settlement of friction and fears by orderly negotiation, are others equally important. But in the end peace is not to be maintained by documents, no matter how perpetual their declarations may be, nor is it maintained by institutions, no matter how perfect they be. It is only to be gained through good will, through esteem, by the upbuilding of those same relations of consideration and respect that make good neighbors."

Backs System of Installments

"Boon to Young Married People," Says Speaker at London Meeting

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—"The world is a much more honest place than we have been led to suppose and individuals are much more honest than they are depicted," said Sir Ernest Benn, presiding at a meeting here of the Traders Protection Association.

F. W. Goodenough, in discussion of the question, "Is hire purchase a menace?" declared that the installment system had proved an immense boon to young married people and to those entering upon less hazardous enterprises. His own experience was that hire purchase had easily justified itself in England and he believed even in the United States the many apprehensions that had been expressed at its enormous development there had been exaggerated. It was a great incentive to thrift.

Among those present were Dr. F. E. Hope and Hugh Butler, representing the United States Department of Commerce.

FARM UNION HEAD TO RETIRE
ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Charles S. Barrett announced here that he will retire as head of the National Farmers Union at the time of the national convention in Denver Nov. 20, after 22 years of service. Mr. Barrett will remain as chairman of the National Board of Farm Organizations.

Industrial and Cultural Leaders of Nation Are Backing Hoover

Business Men and Writers Head Imposing List—Millions Enrolled in Active Volunteer Work Throughout Middle West

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The universality of the support that is Herbert Hoover's among the citizenry of the Nation is nowhere so strikingly indicated as in the imposing list of cultural and industrial leaders who have publicly pledged their votes to him.

From every section of the land, from every phase of cultural effort and commercial activity, these leaders, in high words of praise and appreciation, acclaim the Republican candidate as their choice for the highest elective office of the Republic.

The compilation of the list of these notable figures presents an array that reads like the "Who's Who" of America's greatest. A particularly significant feature of the list is that the men and women listed are strictly non-political and non-partisan and represent entirely the best that is in the industrial, social and cultural life of the Nation.

Business Leaders for Hoover
Among the great business leaders who are supporting Mr. Hoover are: Henry Ford, Otto H. Kahn, E. M. Herr, president of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company; Samuel Vaucian, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; George Eastman of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester; William E. Metzger of Detroit, director of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce; John Hays Hammond, mining engineer; T. E. Bliss of the Warner & Swasey Company, Cleveland; B. F. Yoakum, a life-long Democrat, one of the great American railroad builders and now head of

the Empire Bond & Mortgage Company of New York; Whiting Williams, industrial expert of Cleveland; Thomas A. Edison; W. S. Richardson of McKim, Mead and White, architects.

Also Julius Rosenwald of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; E. A. Selberling, Akron, O., rubber manufacturer; Joshua B. Lippincott, Philadelphia publisher; Edward W. Bok of the Ladies' Home Journal; C. G. Dubois, president of the Western Electric Company; R. D. Benson, chairman of the Tidewater Oil Company; W. F. Bigelow, editor of Good Housekeeping; J. J. Phoenix of Delavan, Wis., president of the Bradley Knitting Company and of the Knitted Outwear Association; John Bancroft, president of Joseph Bancroft & Sons, Wilmington, Del.; C. L. Bardo, general manager of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; W. R. Jilison, Frankfort, Ky., former president of the American Mining Congress.

Other Backers
Also Sam T. Glover, Los Angeles newspaper publisher; Hiram Maxim, Hartford, Conn., inventor; A. B. Dick, Chicago manufacturer; Francis Atwater, New Haven, Conn., publisher; E. W. Weyerhaeuser, western lumber manufacturer; Darwin P. Kingsley, president New York Life Insurance Company; Finley J.

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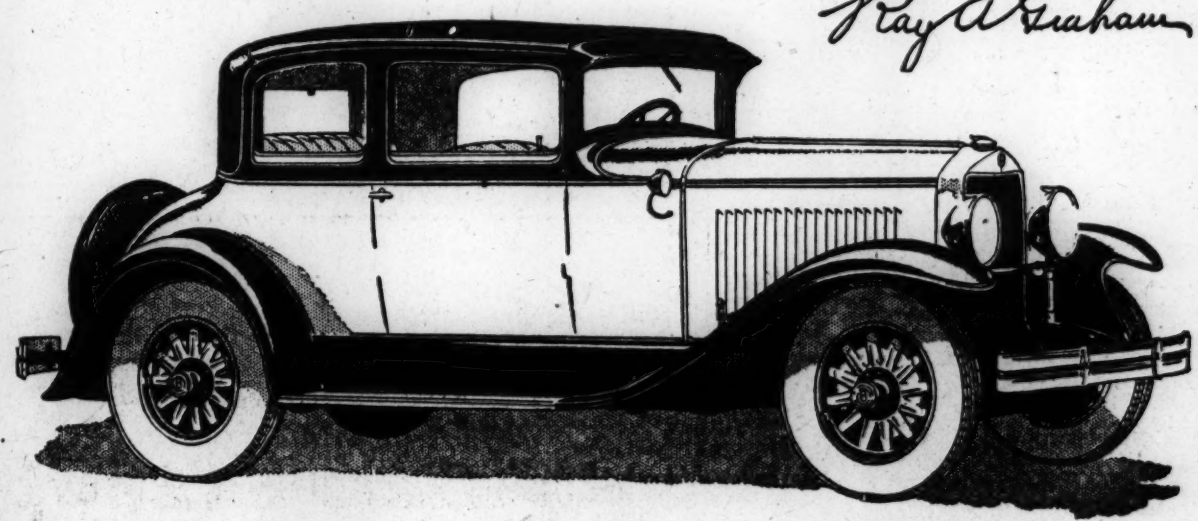
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Mellon Calls Hoover Better Fitted Than Smith to Head Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

guarded labor and industry by sound immigration and tariff legislation and has promoted foreign trade. He expressed the belief that in voting for Herbert Hoover his hearers would be voting to continue these successful policies.

Text of Mellon's Speech

Mr. Mellon's address was as follows: "I wish to speak tonight of the reasons why I consider the policies of the Republican Party more sound and worthy of support than those of the Democratic Party. I am and always have been a Republican by conviction as well as by inheritance. I have not, however, been such a partisan as not to acknowledge Democratic support which the present Administration has received in putting through certain nonpartisan measures, nor have I ever been willing to see credit withheld for things achieved during the Administrations of Cleveland, Wilson and other Democrats. The true ends of neither party nor country are served by denying credit where it is due, and particularly are they not advanced by indulging in the sort of misrepresentation and appeals to prejudice which have been such a regrettable feature of this campaign.

Line of Campaign

"As between the two parties the line of cleavage comes—and it is a cleavage as definite and distinct today as it has ever been—not merely in the policies which they advance for attaining their ends but more especially in their general attitude on certain fundamental questions which will be no less vital in their effect on the Nation's future development than they have been in the past.

"If anyone will look back upon the position of the two parties upon local political issues which have arisen in the past and have had to be determined by legislation or in the administration of government, the Republican Party has, in general, been the constructive party, whose policies have tended to build up and to promote stability, while the Democratic Party has, not infrequently, championed measures which, if enacted into law, would have had the opposite effect.

"This was true of Bryan and his championship of free silver. It was true, and it is true now, of the historic position of the Democratic Party on the tariff.

Explains Platform

"The platform of that party calls for duties that will permit effective competition. This must mean, if it means anything, that duties shall be low enough to permit stable, healthy goods in our home market to compete with foreign products on a large scale. But we are told that the Democratic candidate favors a protective tariff. Certainly up to this year his rare public utterances on the subject would not so indicate, but quite the contrary. In his acceptance speech he referred to the Underwood tariff in a way that seemed to denote his agreement with the principle of that bill. Now he says he is opposed to a general tariff bill, but wishes to take it out of politics and to revise it by piecemeal, on the recommendations of an impartial tariff commission.

"I doubt, to begin with, that business would find the prospect of constant changing of tariff schedules a reassuring one. It would be like cutting off the dog's tail by inches in order to save him pain.

Tariff Vitality Important

"So closely is the tariff interwoven into the whole texture of our economic life that no material change could be made without necessitating far-reaching readjustments in business in anticipation of such a change.

"In the second place, the tariff can never be taken entirely out of politics so long as Congress must legislate on the subject; and authority to legislate, of course, must always reside in Congress. While the Tariff Commission might report the facts directly to Congress, after that has been done it is Congress who will decide how the tariff will be revised, and not any subordinate board or commission.

"It might be added also that, if Governor Smith were elected, it would be the Democratic membership of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives who would frame the tariff schedules in the first instance; and these gentlemen have given no evidence that they have been converted over night to the doctrine of protection.

Criticizes Raskoh's Statement

"The statement which the Democratic national chairman has induced some of his party's candidates for the House and Senate to sign, while intended to be reassuring to the country on the tariff, is not convincing on this point. Nowhere in that statement is there a specific

pledge to enact a protective tariff. To be sure, those who signed it promised to disturb neither business nor the wage scale; but so did the Democratic platform of 1912, in accordance with which the Underwood tariff law was subsequently enacted.

"So much for the Democratic position on the tariff. The Republican Party has never deviated from its historic attitude on this subject. It has always believed and it believes today that the tariff should provide adequate protection from foreign competition. Only in this way can we prevent the inundation of the American market with cheap products, both manufactured and agricultural, so that the American manufacturer and the American farmer shall have the full benefit of the great market which has been built up.

Tariff a Necessity

"Our tariff policy has been largely responsible for the development of manufacturing in this country. Our tariff policy and our immigration policy have brought to labor the highest real wages in its history.

"We have found that by the use of labor-saving machinery and by manufacturing in quantity we can increase the productive capacity per capita of labor and also eliminate waste. In this way we can pay high wages and still reduce costs, so that the finished products are priced low enough to stimulate further consumption.

"High wages, in turn, have raised the country's purchasing power, and as a result we have today a domestic market of more than 115,000,000 people of great consumption capacity. In this market lies the industrial power of America. Here also lies the power of American agriculture. That market is at the base of all our prosperity and makes us, to a large extent, independent of conditions outside of our own borders. Furthermore, a study of the consumption of the more common commodities in the United States in comparison with total world production shows what America's purchasing power means, not only to industry and agriculture here, but to the rest of the world also.

Real Prosperity Now

"The population of the United States is 7 per cent of the total world population. Yet that 7 per cent consumed last year 48 per cent of the world's total production of coffee, 53 per cent of all the tin, 56 per cent of the crude rubber, 21 per cent of the sugar, 72 per cent of all the raw silk, 36 per cent of the coal, 42 per cent of the pig iron, 47 per cent of the copper, 69 per cent of the crude petroleum; and out of nearly 30,000,000 automobiles in the world on Jan. 1, 1928, over 23,000,000 were owned in the United States. In other words in this country there is an automobile for every five persons, as compared with one for every 40 in France and one for every 148 in Germany. These figures are conclusive proof of a national prosperity and a standard of living worthy of most careful guarding.

"Furthermore, the fact that the 7 per cent of the world's population who live in the United States, should supply a market for such large proportions of the world's total production of principal commodities is a consideration of the greatest importance to the world's commerce, industry and employment of labor.

\$4,000,000,000 in Imports

"During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, more than \$4,000,000,000 of merchandise was imported into the United States. To those who have been misled into the belief that all present foreign countries cannot sell to the United States it will no doubt be a surprise to know that during the fiscal year 1928 no less than 65 per cent of our total imports were entirely free of duty; and the fact that these imports free of duty exceeded the average yearly total of all imports, both dutiable and free in the period 1919 to 1914 by more than 60 per cent will come as a revelation.

"The United States is the largest customer in the world today. If we were not prosperous we would not be able to buy industry both here and in Europe would suffer. It is inconceivable to me that American labor will ever consent to the abolition of protection and allow the American standard of living to be brought down to the level of Europe, or that the American farmer could survive if the enormous consuming power of this country were curtailed and his home market destroyed. Certainly it will never pay us to break down the tariff barriers or to put into any hands except those of the true friends of the protective principle, the determination of a question so vitally bound up with our progress and prosperity.

For Restrictive Immigration

"There is another issue closely allied to the tariff. That is the question of restrictive immigration. By a selective immigration law the present Administration has prevented the flooding of the American market with cheap labor. Only in this way can we make sure that new infiltrations into our population will be a character easily assimilated.

The Democratic candidate, while proclaiming his belief in a restrictive immigration policy, is opposed to the existing quota basis. But it should be pointed out that the present law is working in a satisfactory manner. There is no occasion for change, except in so far as provisions every be modified in the interest of uniting families or other purely humanitarian motives. Most assuredly, a modified quota basis should not be used as an entering wedge for reopening the whole immigration question. The Republican Party can be depended upon to adhere to the present sound policy on this subject.

Farm Relief Coming

"Another problem which confronts the country is that of agriculture. The Republican Party and the Republican candidate have stated definitely what they will do in trying to solve this question. They have long recognized that it is a matter for most serious national concern. It involves not only the livelihood and prosperity of nearly one-third of the population, but, by reason of a number of vital connections, the other two-thirds from whom the farmers must buy and to whom they must sell their products.

"If the farming population is prosperous, the Nation's purchasing power is increased. It is, therefore, a matter of vital concern to both the farmer and to the country generally that some way be found whereby the farmer's products can be produced, marketed and distributed at the least duplication of effort and cost, so that the farmer may receive a greater share of the profits and yet the consumer need not be obliged to pay a price so high as to cut down consumption.

Solution Will Be Found

"A way will be found of working this out. The present Republican Administration might have been able to advance further in the solution of this problem if some of the farmer's friends had not blocked all efforts not based upon the specific plan of an equalization fee. But the fact that the farmers themselves and their friends in the Government at Washington have so far not been able to agree upon a plan does not mean that this deadlock will continue. Mr. Hoover has stated that he will call a conference of those who best understand the nature of this problem; and, after a sound program has been evolved, I am confident that it will receive the strong and united support of all those who have the best interest of the farmers at heart.

"The Democratic candidate has offered nothing more than this, except in so far as he has committed himself to the equalization fee, if that be the case.

Quote Smith's Speech

"In Omaha he came out in favor of the principle of the McNary-Haugen bill, which is to take care of the surplus by assessing the cost upon the commodities benefited. This is the equalization fee, in so far as the public understands it; and if Governor Smith intends to commit him-

self to this program, then not only will he involve the United States Government in the business of buying and selling agricultural products, but he will fasten on agriculture itself a prying and all-pervasive governmental bureaucracy which is full of menace not only to the farmer but to our traditions of government.

"This the Republican Administration has refused to do. It is the friend of the farmer and will do whatever seems to be in his real interest and that of the country of which he is such a vital and important part. But, as a business man and a Republican, I am distrustful of any candidate or any party when they offer some recently discovered and miraculous cure-all for economic ills. It is not the first time in the present ones. Those of us who have lived through that period remember the increasing difficulties in which agriculture found itself throughout the '80s and early '90s. Due largely to an over-expansion of production in this country, coupled with a falling off in the European demand for grain, the price of agricultural products continued to drop throughout this period, the mortgage indebtedness of farm lands nearly doubled, and by 1893 the cost of raising wheat, corn and cotton exceeded the prices received for those products.

Slogan of "Free Silver"

"A wave of despair swept over the South and West. The farmers demanded relief, and the party of Governor Smith seized upon the slogan of 'Free Silver' as a cure-all for the conditions which then prevailed. It offered this cure-all to the country, as interpreted by William Jennings Bryan, and on that issue the campaign of 1896 was fought out. You remember how the country rallied to William McKinley and the gold standard and how a short time later, with sound legislation and broadening world markets, there came an increased demand for the farmer's products, so that agricultural prices of both products and land again moved upward to more satisfactory levels.

"That was the last that was heard of 'Free Silver.' Now history is repeating itself. Again there is trouble in the farming industry from over-expansion and lack of organization, and also from a decrease in the purchasing power of Europe.

"Again a cure-all is proposed—the McNary-Haugen principle—and again it is seized upon and offered to the country by the Democratic standard-bearer.

G. O. P. Offers Relief

"The Republican Party offers the other road and promises to work out a sound program under which agriculture may be put more clearly in a position to meet modern conditions and to bring to the farmer a larger share of the profits accruing from his products. Which road shall we take? Whose leadership shall we trust to lead the Nation to a sound solution of this problem?

"The Republican Party is now, as it always has been, the party of progress. It has kept abreast of the times and has been prepared to meet new conditions as they arose. But it has tested each forward step by the light of sound economic principles and of established American traditions. It has jealously guarded and promoted individual initiative, which is perhaps the most powerful contributing factor in the forward march. It has ever recognized that motion is not synonymous with progress, but that stability is essential to confidence and that confidence is the very spirit of business enterprise.

"Nowhere is this more true than in the field of credit. Credit is a delicate structure. It is easily impaired or broken down by injurious laws and ill-advised policies of government. Any measure that tends to impede or divert the ordinary channels of trade and commerce or unduly burden industry, or to break down values and threaten stability, or any policy that places the Government in competition with private enterprise immediately results in impairing confidence and curtailing

business progress and ultimately must have an adverse effect upon the development of the country and the welfare and prosperity of its people.

Taxes and Debt Reduced

"The policies of the present Administration have been in line with these general principles. Under a balanced program of debt reduction and tax reduction the debt has been reduced by over \$6,000,000,000 and expenditures and taxes have each been cut by more than \$6,000,000 a day. The Administration has taken the necessary steps to safeguard industry and labor by sound tariff and immigration legislation; it has encouraged and promoted foreign trade; it has pursued a consistent foreign policy, supported at home and respected abroad, and it has helped in the stabilization of foreign currencies and has thereby made sure that, in the change and flux of post-war conditions, the gold standard of value shall be restored and continued unimpaired.

"By all of these measures the Administration has helped to build up and maintain prosperity. But, what is equally important perhaps, it has refused to sponsor or to follow any economic heresies which, if adopted, might have wrecked the delicate mechanism of credit or disrupted the established channels of trade. It has fought off attacks on our banking system and has opposed attempts to load it down with extraneous or impossible tasks. It has refused to throw in our lot with Europe or to become a part of the European system.

Aid to World Program

"On the other hand, it has never failed to assert our rights or to cooperate in advancing world progress. While refusing always to barter away our means of self-defense or to allow others to place us in a disadvantageous position, it has taken an interest in the world's progress, as often in knowing what not to do as it does in taking affirmative action.

"As a Republican, I find myself in complete accord with the program which my party has advanced to solve the problems that confront us. That program is in line with the best traditions of the Republican Party. At the same time it would seem that an old-time Democrat, with a desire for a continuation of progress along sound lines, would feel more justified today in voting for the policies which Herbert Hoover and the Republican Party represent than for those which have been accepted by the Democratic Party under its new leadership.

"Then Why Change?"

"It is, after all, largely a question of leadership. If President Coolidge and the Republican Party have conducted the Government in a way to merit your approval, and if you are satisfied with a continuation of the present policies under Mr. Hoover, then why change? In my own business experience, when a management gave me a satisfactory balance sheet at the end of the year, showing a reduction in overhead, a decrease in indebtedness and at the same time an increase in dividends, I would have been very unwilling to see a change in management so long as the condition of the business continued satisfactory.

"The Government of the United States is the greatest business enterprise in the world. It is infinitely

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complex both in its effect on the individual lives of its citizens and in its relation to those great economic forces by which the average man's welfare is so greatly affected. At the head of that business I want to see a man of ability who is thoroughly familiar with all of its phases; I want to see a man who understands those economic forces with which he must deal; and lastly, I want him to be a man who has a feeling for and sympathy with the conditions under which the average man and woman must live, whether it be in the city or in the small town or on the farm. Herbert Hoover measures up to all of these qualifications. The Government will be safe in his hands, and as a Republican and as an American I shall support him and vote for him because I believe his election will do most for the progress and prosperity of the country and for the larger welfare of the world."

WISCONSIN CANNERS LOSE RATES APPEAL

WASHINGTON (AP)—A complaint against freight rates on canned goods from Wisconsin producing points to New York and New England territory was dismissed Oct. 30 by the Interstate Commerce Commission without action.

The shippers contended that the present rates were unjust and unreasonable and asked reductions in addition to that the commission to create new routes for shipment of such products by joint rates to New England and New York territory. The commission held that none of the charges was exorbitant and refused to order any changes in routings.

FIRST WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION HONORED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UTICA, N. Y.—A tablet marking the spot where the first woman's rights convention in the world was held in 1848 has just been unveiled in Seneca Falls.

A bronze memorial tablet which for many years was on the side of a building at Fall and Mynderse Streets, but which was removed two years ago, was replaced by members of the Seneca County branch of the League of Women Voters. The building on which the marker is placed stands on the site of a former First Wesleyan Methodist Church, where the convention was held.

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You can be sure of that. All you need to do in order to enjoy perfect eggs all the time is to ask your dealer for AUTOCRAT eggs instead of "just eggs." Try them today. Poached, boiled, fried, scrambled.

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"The taste of Springtime"

Houghton Backs Further World Court Efforts

Senate Candidate Also Takes Stand for Dry Law and Control of Muscle Shoals

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Alanson B. Houghton, Republican candidate for the United States Senate from New York, has informed the League of Women Voters that he favors further negotiations looking toward the United States' entry into the Permanent Court of International Justice, and supports the multilateral treaty for the renunciation of war and other policies advocated by the league.

Mr. Houghton's definition of his stand on these matters came in reply to a questionnaire sent out by the league.

Answering the question as to whether he favored referring disputes to an arbitration or claims commission, in place of relying on armed intervention for the protection of American property in other countries, Mr. Houghton said:

"Speaking generally, yes, although where occasion demands it, I favor, as an act of police power, armed intervention to preserve the destruction of American property and American lives."

Mr. Houghton said, with regard to the question of prohibition and enforcement:

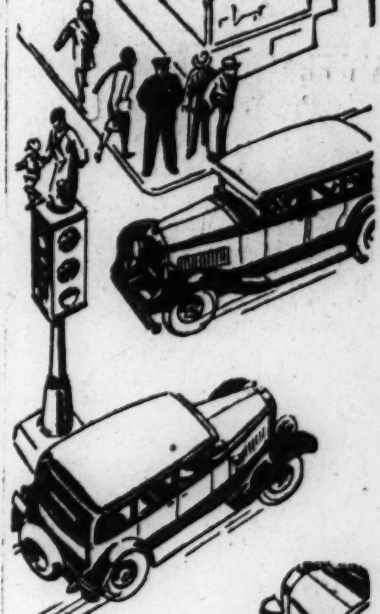
"I take my stand squarely upon the Kansas City platform which I, as the New York member of the committee on resolutions, helped to frame. I favor the appointment of an impartial fact-finding commission to investigate the entire matter of enforcement."

His answer to the question of providing for government operation of the power resources of Muscle Shoals was:

"In so far as the Muscle Shoals power and plant are actually needed for research purposes, for the development of fertilizers and for national defense, I favor government operation. If, and to whatever extent, surplus power exists, I think it should be sold under terms and conditions which will protect the public interest."

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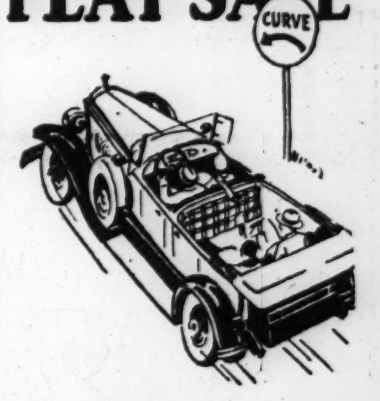


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HOOVER PLANS FIVE SPEECHES ON WAY WEST

Address at Pueblo, Colo., on Nov. 3 Added to His Schedule

WASHINGTON (P) — Herbert Hoover is to make five more set addresses before his campaign is submitted to the voters of the country Nov. 6. Four of them will be crowded into a space of 48 hours, during his flying trip back to his California home to vote. The fourth of these is to be delivered at Pueblo, Colo. This city was added to his itinerary, necessitating a complete shift of schedule between St. Louis and Palo Alto. Instead of striking northward from St. Louis after his speech there Nov. 2, for Nebraska and Wyoming, the Republican Presidential candidate will cross Missouri overnight, then pass through Kansas from east to west, and then across Colorado and go diagonally across Utah to Ogden.

The Pueblo speech will be delivered at 7 p. m., Nov. 3, from a platform in the public square just outside the railroad station, and will be the only one made in Maryland during the campaign.

To Stop at Salt Lake City — While the special train will make a 15 minutes' stop at Salt Lake City, there will be no speech there as the nominee will adhere to his rule against political talks on Sunday. Senator Reed Smoot and other Republican leaders of Utah will join him there and confer with him during the run to Ogden.

The first address in the final drive of the campaign will be made in the public square at Cumberland, Md., at 8:25 p. m., Nov. 1, three and a half hours after the Republican standard bearer leaves Washington. It will be limited to a quarter of an hour and will be the only one made in Maryland during the campaign.

The night of Nov. 1 his special train will stop at Keyser, West Virginia. Walter S. Hallahan, national committeeman, and other leaders of the State, greeting the nominee during a five minutes' stop.

The next will be made at Louisville, where the nominee will spend an hour and a half Nov. 2, from 10:10 a. m. until 11:40 a. m., and he will participate in an extensive street procession before speaking in front of the Jefferson County Court House.

After leaving Louisville, the nominee will cross over into Indiana, his special stopping for five minutes at North Vernon, at 1:05 p. m., Washington at 3:07 p. m., and Vincennes at 3:35 p. m. The next halt

will be at 5:30 p. m., at Salem, Ill., the birthplace of William Jennings Bryan.

The train will reach St. Louis about 7:30 p. m., and remain until 11 p. m., with Mr. Hoover speaking for one hour, from 8:30 p. m. to 9:30 p. m. This will be the major address of the trip and in it the nominee will give an extended exposition of his farm relief program and the manner in which he believes it would operate to ameliorate conditions in the great farming sections.

Four Stops in Kansas — In Kansas, stops will be made at Lomax, Herington, Scott City and Horace, with the exact hours yet to be fixed, except as to Lomax, where the train will arrive at 8 a. m., Nov. 5, and Herington, where the time of arrival is 12:15 p. m.

The first Colorado town to be visited will be Eads, at 4:52 p. m., with Ordway the next in order at 6:20 p. m. Forty minutes later the special is due at Pueblo for a half-hour stay. Salda will be reached at 10 p. m., and the remainder of the State will be crossed during the night, with the arrival at Green River, Utah, set for 8:10 a. m., Nov. 4.

Mr. Hoover is to reach Palo Alto at 1:30 p. m., Nov. 5 and at 5 p. m. will make his last address of the campaign, a 15 minutes' talk to the voters of the country from the study of his home on the campus of Stanford University where he also will receive the election returns the next evening.

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Pole, Decorated by Pope, Aiding Hoover Campaign

No Religious Issue at Stake, Czarniecki Says in Chicago Speech

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU CHICAGO — "There is no religious issue at stake in this campaign, despite the efforts of Democrats to force one," Anthony C. Czarniecki, United States collector of customs, here, said in an address to Polish-American voters. Mr. Czarniecki, a former election commissioner and a former school trustee, is nationally known among Americans of Polish descent. He is the first Polish-American to be honored by the Pope as a Knight of St. Gregory.

"The contest," he said, "is not between Roman Catholics and Protestants." Mr. Czarniecki has been actively supporting Herbert Hoover for the Presidency, and has associated with him John Romaszewski, chairman of the board of directors of the Polish National Alliance, Max Hezel, grand treasurer, and Louis Pindorski, general counsel of that organization; John S. Rybicki, general counsel of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, and Stanley Jankowski, director of the union; Albert Menickel, secretary of the Polish-American Gold Star Fathers' and Mothers' Association; Frank Peska, city prosecutor of Chicago, and a hundred others, Mr. Czarniecki said.

Praise for Hoover — "The votes of American citizens of Polish descent belong to Herbert Hoover," Mr. Czarniecki declared. "There are many reasons. First, Mr. Hoover, because of his great humanitarian work in Poland, as head of the American relief forces in Europe after the war, as well as for his work in helping Polish refugees in this country, earned the gratitude and admiration of every man of Polish blood."

"His treatment of the Roman Catholic people was sympathetic, just and fair as his treatment of Protestants, Jews and unbelievers. Citizens of Polish descent may be assured that from Mr. Hoover they will receive an administration just and impartial as between race, nationality and religion."

"He has made a serious study of our citizenry in his travels throughout the land. To illustrate, during his stops in Chicago for a number of years he has been visiting neighborhood churches, schools and other institutions of the various peoples who have come here from the different parts of Europe."

Visited Orphanage — "He visited the St. Hedwig's Orphan Asylum, near Chicago, the largest institution of its kind built and supported by people of Polish descent, simply because he was interested in these children and people and believes that to best serve his fellow Americans he must know and understand them."

"Mr. Hoover stands head and shoulders in accomplishment in preparation, in impartiality and fairness, particularly to people of Polish descent—above his rival."

"There are about 3,000,000 people of Polish descent in this country, the vast majority of whom are of the same faith as Governor Smith, but Mr. Smith has never, by anything he has done, except during campaign times, shown in any way a knowledge or interest in these people."

Lincoln Art Show Gets Permission to Open — Difficulties raised by the United States customs authorities at New York regarding the proposed exhibition of pictures by British artists aboard the Cunarder Berengaria have been satisfactorily overcome, the sponsors of the exhibition, Sir Martin Conway and Sir Joseph Duveen having fulfilled certain technical formalities at the request of the customs authorities. A private view of the pictures was held on Monday, and the public was subsequently allowed aboard the liner to view the exhibition, as originally arranged.

The exhibition, which has been organized by Sir Joseph Duveen in order to bring the best work of lesser known British artists to the notice of collectors and others, contains some 300 pictures. It was brought over to New York in the saloon of the Berengaria, the intention being not to land any picture previous to being sold. The show was refused permission to open by customs officials at New York on its first arrival.

Raskob and Davis Exchange Letters on Immigration — CHICAGO (AP) — Western headquarters of the Republican National Committee here has made public correspondence between James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, and John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, relative to Governor Smith's stand on immigration. Permission for release of the correspondence was given by Secretary Davis as he passed through Chicago on his way to make a speech in Wisconsin.

Mr. Raskob first objected to a speech at Attica, Ind., in which the secretary said 2,000,000 foreigners were waiting to come to the United States, his stand being that Americans were interested in how many the laws actually permit to enter and not the number waiting to enter. Secretary Davis replied that he could not agree and his figures were obtained from available statistics.

A subsequent exchange of letters revolved principally about Governor Smith's attitude toward the 1890 quota basis for the immigration law. Quoting from the Democratic nominee's speech of acceptance, Secretary Davis said he thought it was fair to assume the Governor favors a restrictive immigration law based on the 1910 or 1920 census.

The Democratic chairman replied that the Governor in his Tennessee speech said, "I do not favor any let-down at all—not in the slightest degree—in the present restrictive clause in the United States Immigration Act."

Secretary Davis then wrote Mr. Raskob, "I feel I have been fair in interpreting Governor Smith's attitude on the grave question of immigration. I fully believe his speech in New York in 1923 (committing himself as opposed to restrictive immigration, according to Mr. Davis) represents his real attitude on this subject, and that his statement to the contrary in St. Paul, Nashville and Louisville, together with explanations by yourself, Senator Robinson and others, are intended for political purposes only, which, as Governor Smith said in Chicago, 'is a great habit of our public men.'"

Supreme Court in Recess — WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court Monday took a recess until Nov. 19.

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POLING DEFENDS YOUTHS AGAINST CHARGE OF WETS

(Continued from Page 1)

ported a total of 24,339 liquor licenses for the State. The yearbook of the United States Brewers' Association for 1916 carries the record of 30,838 retailers of intoxicating beverage. The difference is 6299; in other words, the yearbook of the United States Brewers' Association for 1916 shows 6299 places retailing liquor which were not licensed by the State. This is to say nothing of places paying neither state nor federal tax.

Conditions Greatly Bettered — As to the actual effects of prohibition upon the country, my own observation and knowledge confirm the evidence of those who have testified to the bettering of conditions. In my New York parish, a portion of which is located in what is popularly known as 'Hell's Kitchen,' and another portion of which covers the middle East Side, I have seen a notable improvement since prohibition.

Only twice in these years has it been necessary for me to take summary action bringing the head of a house into court as the result of delinquencies due to drunkenness. Drinking there is, to be sure, more than there should be, vastly more; but from every standpoint the situation is vastly better than it was before prohibition went into effect.

When a man declares that the saloon is gone forever and that prohibition modification in no way affects that particular situation, I want to know first what he said before the saloon was destroyed. The saloon did not make itself; its presence came gradually after decades of intense and cumulative activity on the part of people, few, if any, of whom are now advocating modification and repeal.

Opinions of Young People — But what do young people think about prohibition? May we not allow some of them to speak for themselves? The writer conducted a questionnaire among the officers of the city, county, and state unions of the International Society of Christian Endeavor. There were four questions as follows:

1. Do you believe that beer and light wines should be legalized? 2. Do you believe that prohibition should be repealed? 3. Do you believe that prohibition has bettered conditions financially, socially, and morally? 4. In your opinion are a majority of the people in your community and state (a) For or against modification? (b) For or against repeal?

The 538 replies are divided as follows: There were 531 votes against the legalizing of light wines and beers, and only 7 voted for such legalization. There were 332 votes against the repeal of prohibition, and but 6 votes for such repeal.

There were 529 votes that prohibition had bettered conditions financially, socially, and morally. You will be interested to know that a copy of the letter addressed to the young people was sent to the managers and owners of 695 general chain merchandising stores located in 47 of our 48 states. These manager-owners reside in their communities and are representative of the best business life of the country. Within 10 days replies were received from 555 of these gentlemen, as follows: 546 against the legalizing of light wines and beers, 39 for such legislation, 577 against the repeal of prohibition, 8 for such repeal, 563 that prohibition had bettered conditions financially, socially and morally.

You will have observed that the replies of the young people and of these business men are almost identical. This was one of the first serious efforts made to obtain a statement from representative young people concerning a vital matter that many of their elders have discussed in a manner little short of slanderous against their own children. That these young presidents are representative of America's youth will not be disputed when I tell you that they are the elected leaders of a movement that enrolls more than 2,000,000 young Americans.

Picture of Former Times — My sons have no remembrance of saloon days and conditions. To them and to their associates a single drunkard on the streets is an indictment of the present law. The bootlegger seems an unanswerable argument for modification if not for repeal.

It is when I tell them of the days when I could not walk up New York's Seventh Avenue from the Pennsylvania Station to Times Square without passing an average of three saloons on every four corners and literally scores of drinkers visibly under the influence of their drink—it is not until I tell them of these and similar conditions that they begin to understand what I mean when I say that prohibition at its worst is immeasurably better than liquor at its best.

"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free" is a good text for the prohibition movement in the year of grace 1928.

JUDGE GIVES BOYS HOME PUNISHMENT — SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. — Under a new method of handling juvenile offenders here three boys have been released from the detention home at Egg Harbor by Judge William H. Smathers, who ordered them to be in bed each night by 8 o'clock and to attend Sunday School.

The boys' parents were ordered to report regularly to the church pastor in their section who would, in turn, report to the probation officer on the boys' conduct. The three boys and their parents were warned by the judge that if they did not obey the court's orders, the boys would be sent to the reformatory and action taken against the parents.

Calles Honored by Flyers — SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR MEXICO CITY — President Calles has been named honorary president of the International League of Aviators, a world organization of renowned aviators which has its headquarters in Paris, in recognition of his efforts toward furthering the development of commercial aviation in Mexico.

Vote of Store Managers — You will be interested to know that a copy of the letter addressed to the young people was sent to the managers and owners of 695 general chain merchandising stores located in 47 of our 48 states. These manager-owners reside in their communities and are representative of the best business life of the country. Within 10 days replies were received from 555 of these gentlemen, as follows: 546 against the legalizing of light wines and beers, 39 for such legislation, 577 against the repeal of prohibition, 8 for such repeal, 563 that prohibition had bettered conditions financially, socially and morally.

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WOMEN TURN SCALE IN SCOTS Rectorial Voting

Glasgow Election Result Indicates Growth of the National Party

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU GLASGOW — Glasgow University rectorial election has resulted as follows: Stanley Baldwin, Unionist, 1044; R. B. Cunningham Graham, Scottish Nationalist, 978; Herbert Samuel, Liberal, 256, and Rosalyn Mitchell, Labor, 226.

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU LONDON — The Scottish Nationalist Party, though only recently represented in Glasgow University, came so near beating the Prime Minister, in the student election for the rectorship of that institution as to have raised the question whether it can play a part in the men's politics.

A clear majority of the men students, it is claimed, voted for R. B. Cunningham Graham, the well-known author who stood in the Nationalist interest.

The women, however, just turned the scale, thus securing a narrow win for Mr. Baldwin by 66 votes. The Nationalist Party stands for home rule for Scotland, also for the preservation of Scottish customs, traditions and language. While declaring itself in "no wise unfriendly to the English people," it makes its slogan, "Hand off Scotland."

The Manchester Guardian attributes the vote obtained by Cunningham Graham to the appeal his writings and picturesque personality make to youth. That he stood as a "sign that a movement of long standing, to which little serious regard has been paid, is making headway. Romanticism and sentimentalism have rallied to their cause a certain number of practically minded folk, who believe that a great deal of Scottish business could be better transacted in Scotland than in London. The movement has adherents in all parties, though it is mainly backed by Labor members, who feel that the congestion at Westminster gives inadequate time for Scottish measures, and that the expense of repairing to London to secure the passage of

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At Boston Theaters

"The Red Robe"

At the Shubert Theater the Shuberts are offering for a limited engagement their newest spectacular musical comedy, "The Red Robe," which was reviewed at length in the Monitor theater page two weeks ago. This stage version of Stanley Weyman's popular novel of some years ago, has for outstanding advantages a score by Jean Gilbert and star singing players in Helen Gilliland and Walter Wolf. The scene is France in the time of Richelieu, and the action is lively and romantic. José Ruben plays Richelieu with authority, Violet Caradon and Barry Lupino provide briskly popular fun-making, and 16 Chester Hale girls give a brilliant exhibition of dancing in ensemble.

Stage Notes — "The Bellamy Trial," successful mystery play at the Copley Theater, is in its final fortnight with E. E. Clive and Fred Eric heading the cast. On Nov. 12 at this theater the first American performance will be given of "Margold," by arrangement with David Belasco.

An account of the opening of the B. F. Keith Memorial Theater appears on today's theater page of the Monitor.

Through Thursday evening at the Metropolitan Theater may be seen the Movietone presentation of Bernard Shaw in talk and action. The film of the week is Richard Dix in a program called "Moran of the Marines," in which Ruth Elder has a part.

SPECIAL NOTICE Instruction in Speedwriting (The Universal Shorthand) which only uses letters of the Alphabet. Quickest and Easiest Shorthand learned. For Pen, Pen, or Typewriter direct. Can be obtained from

Speedwriting, Ltd. 76 STRAND, LONDON, W. C. 2 Correspondence & School Courses SEE DISPLAY ADVERTISEMENT ON PAGE 10 IN OCTOBER 30 ISSUE

THE name RIPPER stands for the best traditions of English Woodwork. It is the work of the craftsman. Wood reflects the knowledge and ideals of those who handle it. And so Ripper Woodwork has acquired a prestige, which the firm is anxious to maintain. Twenty-five years' study of timber and the fashioning of it has given them a mature judgment.

If the woodwork of the church you intend to build is Ripper Woodwork you will know that behind it there will be the experience of the heads of its firm and the craftsmanship of men who have grown up with the principals in service.

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GRAF ZEPPELIN ALTERS COURSE IN MID-ATLANTIC

Dr. Eckener Adopts a More
Northerly Route—Stow-
away Found Aboard

BERLIN (AP)—Dodging storm areas, but aided by strong tail winds, the homebound German air liner Graf Zeppelin was swinging over the mid-Atlantic somewhere along the northern steamship routes. Although the huge ship apparently had been forced to abandon a directly eastern course toward central Europe in favor of a more northerly one, which would carry her on the normal steamship lane from Cape Race, Newfoundland, to Fastnet, in southern Ireland, there was every indication that the passage was being made much more than the trip to the United States, which took 111 hours and 38 minutes.

Favoring tail winds seemed to be driving the great ship along at a fast clip, so that part of the time she was averaging 70 miles an hour and sometimes German experts estimated at 100 miles an hour. Every hope existed that the return voyage would be made in between 70 and 80 hours.

At 5 p. m., eastern standard time, Monday night, the Graf Zeppelin was reported at 42.30 north, 54.50 west, or about 750 miles east of Chatham, Mass. At this time she appeared on a course that would carry her over a southerly route toward the Azores. During the night, however, Dr. Hugo Eckener apparently found it advisable to change his course in order to take advantage of more favorable wind conditions, and at midnight the airship was reported about 250 miles northeast of Cape Race, N. F. The dirigible reported that there was a southeast gale, but that all was well on board.

At 9 o'clock this morning, eastern standard time, the dirigible had been out of Lakehurst, N. J., slightly more than 30 hours, and German experts figured that she must have covered more than one-third of the 4000 or so miles from Lakehurst to Friedrichshafen. The exact distance will vary, depending upon the course which the ship takes.

The Graf Zeppelin had driven most of the night with a gale behind her. NEW YORK (AP)—The airship carried 21 passengers, including a woman and a crew of 40. But there was one more passenger—a stow-away—the first to make his way aboard a transatlantic airship and take the trip without a ticket. This is Clarence Terhune, a gold digger of St. Louis. He was discovered at 6 o'clock in the morning, just as the ship was nosing her way through the sky past the American coast, bound over the ocean.

De Forest Upheld on Radio Patent

Supreme Court Decision on
"Feed-Back" Circuit Held
of Vital Importance

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A decision of great importance in the radio industry has been handed down in Washington by the Supreme Court when it awarded to Dr. Lee De Forest the validity of his patent on regeneration or "feed-back." Dr. De Forest had been contesting this with Edwin H. Armstrong, whose case was handled by the Radio Corporation of America.

Discussing the decision with a Monitor correspondent, Dr. De Forest said that since the Supreme Court is, of course, the last court of appeals this ruling definitely establishes for all time that he is the inventor of regeneration.

This is probably the most important patent in the radio industry, he said, and the original control of it by the R. C. A. before Dr. De Forest could establish his claims, drove the independent radio manufacturers into other channels, resulting in the well-known tuned radio frequency circuit which is universally used.

The court contest originally started in 1919.

Leaders of Party Pacify Yugoslavs

Dr. Davidovitch Asks That
Croats Finally Settle In-
ternal Problems

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—The Democratic Party leaders, Ljuba Davidovitch, and the Foreign Minister, Dr. Vojislav Markinkovitch, in Congress poured oil on the troubled Serbo-Croatian waters in important speeches which are expected to have great repercussions on the present

impasse concerning Belgrade and Zagreb.

Mr. Davidovitch said that during the 10 years since the liberation all had sinned, some more, some less, and the mistakes must be rectified in order that a sincere agreement might be reached. He declared himself hitherto opposed to partisanship politics and the system of centralization of the state, and he still desired decent realization, but not to disrupt the Nation.

His ideal and program, Mr. Davidovitch said, is a wide Yugoslavism which will allow the development of all the good qualities of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. He summoned the Croats to declare that the present favorable international position of Yugoslavia should be used as a definite settlement of the Nation's internal problems.

Both speeches made an excellent impression in political circles.

Combes Incident Held as Shock to Poincaré Ministry

Riot at Unveiling of Statue
Seen as Precipitating
Religious Issue

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—All parties are seeking to place the blame for the unfortunate events of Pons on each other. The facts are simple. A statue of Emile Combes was unveiled at Pons by Edouard Herriot. A band of Royalists approached the statue carrying flowers. Conceived in the flowers was a heavy hammer. They battered the face of the statue. Thereupon the police intervened; there was a short skirmish and a police officer shot two young men, one fatally.

Behind this story, however, there is a complicated political religious controversy. Combes was the Prime Minister, who showed the greatest anti-clerical feeling in denying authorization for the continuance of the religious organizations. Waldeck-Rousseau had merely meant to bring them under control of the state. Combes logically proceeded to render them impossible. Moreover, under his ministry a scandal broke out regarding secret reports on army officers. If an officer showed that he was associated with the Roman Catholic Church, his career was broken.

The name of Combes still arouses violent controversy. While even one takes of his activities, there is no doubt he represented an extreme school of anti-clericalists. With the separation of church and state, the old struggle in which he was engaged had been almost forgotten until revived by the recent incidents. The separation of church and state, the old struggle in which he was engaged had been almost forgotten until revived by the recent incidents. The separation of church and state, the old struggle in which he was engaged had been almost forgotten until revived by the recent incidents.

These articles partly undo the work of Combes and allow restoration of certain church property and give facilities to missionaries who, it is contended, maintain the prestige of France in eastern countries. It is suggested in some quarters that the Quai d'Orsay is paying a price for Vatican support in its foreign policy.

The incident may have repercussions in Parliament. It betokens a possible break-up of the National Union Government, which Mr. Poincaré declares is still necessary. It is regrettable from every point of view.

Industry Turns to Utility Power

Electricity Now Furnishes 73
Per Cent of Power Used
in Factories

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Manufacturing industries in the United States use approximately 50 times as much electric power as they did at the beginning of the present century, according to a survey just completed by the National Industrial Conference Board. The study discloses an increasing dependence for power upon public utility generating plants in place of the private generation of electricity.

Electric motors installed in factories in 1925 aggregated 26,123,573 horsepower, the report declares, as compared with 492,926 in 1889. Thus the percentage of electric power has grown from 4.9 per cent of the total of installed power to 73 per cent during the period of a little more than a quarter-century.

The machinery industry, the report adds, is the most thoroughly electrified, nearly 100 per cent of its power being electrical. The same thing is practically true of the transportation equipment group producing aircraft, automobiles and other vehicles for land transportation, locomotives and watercraft.

Birds Sleeping Easily on Twigs Exert Automatic Clinching Hold

Tendons Tighten Over Knee and Heel, Safely Locking
Machinery of Locomotion—Doxing Ducks Keep
One Foot Paddling to Minimize Drifting

"Did you ever wonder how a bird could sleep comfortably on a twig and how it is able to hold on while submerged in slumber?" asks Edward H. Forbush, former Massachusetts Ornithologist and an authority on bird life, in an article prepared for the Associated Press. "The bird clings safely to the limb in this wise: When he alights where he intends to spend the night he settles down, and the muscles and tendons of his legs are so arranged that they tighten over the joints of knee and heel, and, like elastic cords, automatically clinch the toes around the twig. Thus the weight of the bird holds him safely on the perch, without any further effort."

"In summer, small land birds can sleep with comparative safety in the trees. There they are protected from rain by the leaves overhead, which also hide them from night prowlers. Mother birds, which have eggs or young to care for, sleep on their nests. In winter, however, when the leaves have fallen, birds cannot roost safely in bare trees where they would be exposed to storms, and to their sharp-eyed enemies."

"The chickadee is a wise little fowl; he always knows where food is, and he usually finds a safe place

destined to United States ports has remained fairly constant, a graph indicating that each year nearly 85 per cent of the lumber has been absorbed by the east coast of the United States.

Popular interest in the winter cruises has led to the scheduling of seven popular-priced cruises for the winter. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the steamship Araguaya, which heretofore has been employed in the New York-Bermuda service, will be utilized in this service, being replaced in the weekly Bermuda sailings by the steamship

A novel itinerary has been arranged with a view to affording travelers an opportunity to see as many ports as possible in the two weeks' voyage. Among the ports at which calls will be made are Havana, Santiago de Cuba, Kingston, Jamaica; Port-au-Prince, Haiti and Nassau, Bahamas. The total length of each cruise will be 3900 miles, the voyages to begin in January, preceded by a special holiday sailing Dec. 22. The Arvon will take over the Bermuda services with first departure from New York Dec. 13 and every Thursday thereafter.

Leviathan on New Schedule
The steamship Leviathan of the United States Lines, on her last departure from New York inaugurated Wednesday departures. The flagship will take over the Bermuda services with first departure from New York Dec. 13 and every Thursday thereafter.

Expanding its cruises this year, the Holland America Line has scheduled four special voyages to the West Indies, to be handled in the steamships Volendam and Veendam, while the eighth annual Mediterranean cruise commences from New York Feb. 7 in the steamship Rotterdam. One of the features of the latter cruise is the option offered passengers of returning to New York in the new steamship Standeram, the Holland Line's new flagship, which is to be commissioned early next year.

The Mediterranean cruise will include the following ports: London, Southampton, Genoa, Naples, Palermo, Messina, Catania, Syracuse, Taormina, Reggio Calabria, Brindisi, Bari, Ancona, Trieste, Venice, Pola, Trieste, Venice, Ancona, Brindisi, Bari, Reggio Calabria, Taormina, Syracuse, Catania, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, Southampton, London.

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clude 71 days, while the West Indies cruises will be of varying periods of time from 18 to 29 days.

Liner Movements
DEPARTURES
FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Nov. 1
American Merchant, American Merchant, for London; Columbus (1 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; Venezuela, Panama Mail, for San Francisco; Essequibo, P. S. N. Co., for west coast South America.

Friday, Nov. 2
Tuscania (midnight), Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London.

Saturday, Nov. 3
Olympic (1 a. m.), White Star, for Southampton, Cherbourg; Minneapolis, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg; London; Penland (1 a. m.), Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Celtic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Transatlantic, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Paris (12:35 a. m.), French, for Plymouth, Havre; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Bremen; Bremen, Cheong, for Hamburg, Antwerp, Bremen; Griffland, Swedish-American, for Copenhagen, Stockholm; Holland, American, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Monrovia, P&O, for London, Southampton; United States, Scandinavian, for London, Southampton; Copenhagen; American Legion, Munson, for east coast South America.

Saturday, Nov. 3
Sauria, Conchit, for Palermo, Naples, Trieste.

Sunday, Nov. 4
President Roosevelt, United States, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen; Mauritania (11 p. m.), White Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM BOSTON
Tuesday, Nov. 4
President Wilson (8 a. m.), Dollar, on world service (westward); Celtic (2 p. m.), White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM MONTREAL
Thursday, Nov. 1
Albertic, White Star, for Cobh, Havre, London.

Friday, Nov. 2
Duchess, Canadian Pacific, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; Athenia, Cunard, for Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow; Atlanta, Cunard, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, London.

Saturday, Nov. 3
Dorlie, White Star, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO
Wednesday, Nov. 7
Maui, Matson, for Honolulu; Siberia, Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Thursday, Nov. 8
Sierra, Matson, for Sydney.

Friday, Nov. 9
President Cleveland, Dollar, for Orient.

FROM SEATTLE
Tuesday, Nov. 12
Malolo, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM PORTLAND
Friday, Nov. 15
Malolo, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES
Saturday, Nov. 10
Columbia, Panama Mail, for New York.

West Indies cruises will be of varying periods of time from 18 to 29 days.

President Monroe, Dollar, on world service (westward).

ARRIVALS
Friday, Nov. 2
President Roosevelt, United States, for Boston; Mauritania, Cunard, from Southampton; Essequibo, P. S. N. Co., from San Francisco.

Sunday, Nov. 4
Landlord, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg; Mauritania, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Cobh.

Monday, Nov. 5
American Farmer, American Merchant, from London; White Star, from Liverpool; Cobh; Minnesota, Atlantic Transport, from London; Boulogne; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, from Southampton; Griffland, Swedish-American, from Copenhagen; Griffland, Swedish-American, from Copenhagen; Griffland, Swedish-American, from Copenhagen.

Stockholm, Swedish-American, from Stockholm; Southern Cross, Munson, from east coast South America; Atlanta, Panama Mail, from San Francisco.

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ALLIES MAY SET £75,000,000 AS REICH MINIMUM

Annual Sum to Be Demanded
for Period of 62 Years
—Britain Investigating

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The constitution of the powers of the proposed expert financial committee which is to devise a final solution for the reparations problem is being carefully investigated by Whitehall, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed. The task of Great Britain will be, as often before, to find a means of harmonizing the German and French views on this subject, the former being in favor of independent experts, the latter wanting an official or at least a semi-official investigation.

In round figures a minimum sum of £75,000,000 a year for 62 years will be demanded from Germany in order to cover all allied payments to America. From now onward Germany is assessed to pay £25,000,000 a year under the Dawes plan, but the amortization of railway and industrial bonds will cut the figure in half, 25 years before the Allies have cleared their debt to America.

It is generally agreed that though Germany can easily pay the date full £125,000,000 yearly into a fund within German territory, the task of sending such a vast sum abroad will prove impossible as soon as the country has absorbed all the foreign capital needed for rebuilding its industries and has to rely on the sale of its manufactures in order to accumulate credit balances in other lands.

British Treasury experts are understood to take the view that the utmost Germany can transfer from the country is £100,000,000, which would give France and Belgium a substantial sum toward rebuilding the devastated areas.

On the question of duration of payments it is pointed out in certain German circles that the Treaty of Versailles mentions 1941 as the date by which the reparations payments should be completed. But as the treaty gives discretion to the reparations commission to extend the date, it is expected that Great Britain will favor the period being made coincident with that for the allied payments to America, namely, 62 years.

Germany's proposals on the subject of the experts' committee have not yet been received, and Downing Street has no information available as to the date of the first meeting.

VANDERBILT'S CRUISE SEEKS SEA SPECIMENS

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP)—W. K. Vanderbilt, New York financier and sportsman, who has arrived here on his palatial yacht Ara, announces that he will start on Nov. 16 for an expedition around the world to obtain rare and unknown specimens of sea life.

He will be accompanied on the eight months' cruise by Mrs. Vanderbilt and P. Merrill of New York and Paris; Robert Lancaster of Boston, brother of Mrs. Vanderbilt; John P. Greer of New York; Balanski, artist, who will paint reproductions of specimens in color, and Capt. Charles Thompson, Mr. Vanderbilt's fishing guide.

ITALY DECORATES AFRICAN MONARCH

ROME—In the course of a semi-official visit to the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, to develop Italo-Abyssinian relations, the King of the

This is Italy's highest and most exclusive order, reserved for European sovereigns and distinguished Italians, and it is the first time it has been conferred on an African monarch. This entitles Tafari to call himself the cousin of the King of Italy.

sinian relationships, the King's cousin,

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EDUCATIONAL

What the New Central School Districts Mean to Rural New York

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Albany, N. Y.

IN THREE years, since the adoption of a new state education law, 50 central school districts have been formed in rural and mountain communities of New York State. The districts have provided many new buildings, ranging in cost from \$50,000 to \$350,000 each, with large auditoriums, gymnasiums, workshops and all equipment of the modern city school. Motorbuses go out from five to fifteen miles daily to gather up the pupils, taking them home again at night. The State pays one-quarter the cost of the new buildings and one-half the transportation.

The results of the new law are being hailed in all sections of the State. Geographic barriers have been overcome, and the country or mountain boy and girl have many of the advantages of "city" education. Grouping of schools into the larger unit is a distinct advance, while congestion, the main problem of the city schools, is not present.

Recently returning from a tour of the central schools, which carried him to the once lonely sections of the Adirondacks as well as to the great rolling farm sections, Dr. J. Cayce Morrison, assistant state commissioner for elementary education, declared the transition was tremendous and appealing.

A Convincing Experience

"To come upon a large, splendidly equipped school in a little village tucked away in the mountains or in a farming hamlet miles from the railroad," he said, "to see the pupils arriving in the buses from an area that may be 25 or even 40 miles square; to see them seated in a beautiful auditorium; to hear their school orchestra; to witness their school plays, and see them at work in the wholly modern classrooms, correctly lighted, is to believe, indeed, that a great change has come about."

The step achieved is away from the little one-room, one-teacher school of historic lineage so far as the upper-grade pupils are concerned. The one-room schools are not necessarily abandoned. They are retained in each of the original school districts in many cases, to house children of the first six grades. This represents the median that has been struck after intensive study of the rural school problem for years. Several years ago an effort was made to force the closing of the one-room schools. It ran up against a great amount of public sentiment which rallied to the defense of the "little red schoolhouse."

Since then the law has been

changed. The State does not compel the closing of any school for the sake of efficiency, nor does it similarly compel the formation of central school districts, combining the old scattered districts into one unit. The decision is left entirely to the taxpayers of the respective districts. If they decide they want to form a central district, they must vote on it, and then petition the state education department. If, after forming a central school district, providing a large, modern building, they decide to close one or several of the old one-room schools, this is done by vote of the entire central district.

Local Control
Thus there has been achieved a complete local autonomy. Any improvement that is made springs directly from the communities themselves. The results, as Dr. Morrison said, are almost amazing. In working out their own problems, with the tax rate an ever present condition, the new central districts have generally found they could build the more remote districts, few pupils ever went on to high school. The junior grades are the seventh and eighth, and first year of high school. The high school grades complete the

Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News

M. Laurent-Eynac (lô'ronh eh'nah), head of first Air Ministry in France, which has just been formed, and over which he stipulated that he should have full power.

Tapajos (tah-pah-yohz, or tah-pah-shoh), a river of Brazil, about 1100 miles long, between which and the Madeira River, in 1876, Sir Henry Wickham gathered seeds of rubber trees which later formed the basis of a now vast plantation rubber industry in the Orient.

Jacques Seydoux (zhakh seh'doo), noted French diplomatic authority, refutes Germany's plea of inability to make reparations payments.

Althing (ah'thing), the National Assembly of Iceland, was founded in 930, some 300 years before the English "Mother of Parliaments" met at Westminster. Preparations are now being made to celebrate in 1930 its 1000 years of existence.

International Hope Chests

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Ypsilanti, Mich.

INTERNATIONAL hope chests! What are they? Already these boxes of good will have traveled extensively in Michigan where they originated and are being prepared for more distant journeys, with a thought of Geneva, Switzerland, next year.

The chests are packed full of material, varied, suggestive, practical, intended to show the English-speaking world that it can be done through the actual school program in the way of developing an attitude of world friendship. They originated with the international relations committee of the National Council of Teachers of English. Miss E. Estelle Downing, founder and chairman of the committee and professor of English at the Michigan State Normal College here, developed the idea from actual experience with children and young people.

The material contained in the chests was worked out by students from the seventh grade through second-year college, the latter group treating it as projects to illustrate what may be accomplished by classes in English toward the promotion of international good will.

The chest measures 18 by 9 by 9 inches. The material assembled to fill it represents the efforts of a considerable group of workers animated by a single motive, the desire to foster international understanding—interest in every country and people and admiration for their contributions to our common life. The material which fills the chest shows inventiveness, imagination and familiarity with every practical phase of the good will movement. One poster exhibits the Statue of Liberty and on the reverse side is found the story of its presentation to America by France and the friendship it symbolizes. One graphically tells the story of the Christ of the Andes; another picturesquely suggests the benefits of international correspondence, and still another pays tribute to Lindbergh as an apostle of peace. Under one cover have been brought pictures and descriptions of Persian rugs, French tapestries, Spanish furniture, English portraiture to show that each country has contributed something of beauty and value to the world.

Sports, foods, inventions, discoveries and world benefactors form the center for other posters and booklets. There are booklets of every conceivable color and design—booklets of information and admiration about land and people, booklets to delight the eye and turn the thought to appreciate whatever is rich and

beautiful in every land under the sun. When Miss Downing wrote to the committee's list of English teachers asking if they would like the Hope Chest for a few days, she met with eager response. So numerous were the requests that it was necessary for the present to limit the itinerary to Michigan. There are now two chests making circuits, each school keeping the chest three days and then paying the expense to the next place on the list. Conferences and congresses, too, are asking for this exhibit material. Three requests have already been met.

The next meeting of the World Federation of Educational Associations will be held in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1929, and the committee is considering the preparation of an international hope chest for exhibition there. Its preparation will be used as the motivation of nature's science, history, literature, art and manual training work in schoolrooms ranging from kindergarten to college grade.

Why It Started
Miss Downing launched her work in an effort to contribute to the usefulness of the National Council of Teachers of English. Responding to a call for suggestions from the president of the organization, Dr. Thomas Blaisdell, she observed that English teachers had almost wholly ignored their opportunity to serve the cause of world friendship.

"As teachers of English," she said, "we are dealing largely with emotional material, and in appealing to the emotions we are touching one of the mainstays of human action. What we know has far less to do with our conduct than what we feel. Accordingly, we should endeavor in all our school exercises to develop the emotions and best emotions. Poems, songs, romances and drama appeal to the sense of the ideal in boys and girls, stimulating and feeding their emotional life. What emotions are stimulated is exceedingly important, and in selecting stories to be read, themes, declamations, poems and debating subjects we are continually providing this stimulus."

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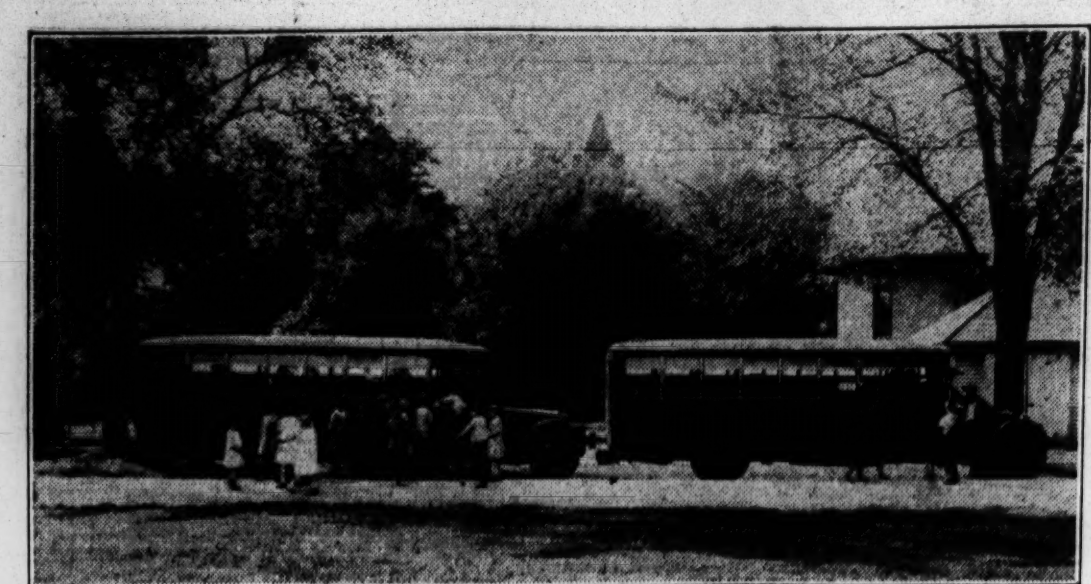
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Boys and Girls of Rural New York, as in Many Other Parts of the United States, No Longer Have to Trudge Great Distances to School, but Go by Way of the Newly Fitted Motorbus. This Picture Was Taken in Milford, N. Y.

elementary education, with vocational work and college preparation.

At the same time, many of the central districts have undertaken to modernize and refurbish the old one-room schools used for the pupils under the seventh grade. Ray P. Snyder, chief of the bureau of rural education, of the education department, called attention to the fact that it was the mountain districts which have been among the first to seize upon the advantages of central schools.

"It is a convincing proof," he said, "that the larger school, with its modern equipment and improved teaching staff, is appreciated. Prior to the establishment of central schools in the more remote districts, few pupils ever went on to high school. Now there are high school graduates every year, and not a few go on to college."

Figures gathered by the education department show that one of

the important features of the central school plan is the manner in which taxes are equalized. This represents a difficult problem in many districts, for while the tax rate in one district may be high, in another, it may be low. That the taxpayers have been able to perceive the value of the adjustment for the sake of improving their educational facilities is regarded as most creditable.

Of the 50 central districts, 16 are in the Adirondack, Taconic or Catskill Mountain regions. Others are in farming communities, generally at considerable distances from cities or rail connections. Among the latter is the new Danville Central School, combining seven districts in an area of 50 square miles. The new school, with a gymnasium, showers, locker rooms, auditorium for 300, stage and other equipment, cost \$300,000. Courses include home making, commercial and industrial arts, and studies for admission to normal schools and college.

The Parent

We have called this department "The Parent," but it is not in any sense exclusively for those to whom the actual daily guidance of children has been given. We like to think of it rather as a channel for the parent's quality of thought wherever it may be manifested in all its aspects of love for children and young folk, and of an earnest desire to contribute toward their growth and progress. It is our hope that the letters and short articles sent to the column by those who are finding this department of special interest, may be not only a means of sharing with many the writer's joy in a true unfoldment of the child's thought, but also a means of bringing together a "grown-up" and "new" friends throughout the world.

A letter from "Mrs. E. S." Koku-muriki Island, British Solomon Isles, thanks the many correspondents who wrote to her through this column. Mrs. E. S. received so many letters that she could not answer all of them, and wishes her gratitude expressed here. She says in part:

The many letters I have received in answer to my letter in the Parent column of March 27 have filled my

heart with joy. I send my sincere thanks to the many kind friends. We live simple lives. We hardly ever see a European. Reading is our one pleasure. The natives here are friendly, but on some of the islands they are much in their savage state. The Parent column has brought extra sunshine to our island. We love the Monitor, which arrives each mail. Happiness is never really far away. "No distance ever need divide, if love within our hearts abides."

Dear Editor: Chicago, Ill. I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude for The Christian Science Monitor. It has been such an education for me and I am especially grateful for the questions listed each day on the "Daily Feature" page.

I am also grateful for the "grown-ups" mail bag and wonder if I could find a correspondent, especially someone between 30 and 40 years of age, who could exchange ideas. I am interested in Christian Science, music, theater and any wholesome pleasure. I would also be glad to send view cards of Chicago to someone who might be interested. (Miss) B. S.

The "Over-Twenties" Young Folks
Cape Town, S. Af.

Dear Editor: I am very interested in the Monitor, and especially in the Mail Bag. I would therefore love to correspond with others who are interested in it. I am over 20 and have lived in South Africa all my life, although I had a trip overseas about three years ago. I was away from South Africa for four months then. It would be very nice to correspond with any girls or boys of near

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How to Enjoy Modern Poetry

By JESSICA NELSON NORTH

IN THE first place modern poetry is not essentially different from the poetry of the past. Certain of the Elizabethans—John Donne for example, achieved startlingly "modern" effects, so that people who are enthusiastic over poetry today are perfectly able to enjoy the best poetry of the sixteenth century, and to find in it the same qualities of subtlety of thought, sophistication of expression, music and rhythm as in the best that is written today. Keats and his contemporaries were often thoroughly "modern" in their results, and a few poets in the last century managed to remain simple, forceful and craftsmanlike in the midst of an overladen and artificial age.

The poets of today have been taught to stress these forceful qualities. Some of them, educated in the Longfellow-Tennyson-Bryant tradition, had to learn the lesson by bitter experience. They discovered that neither the editors nor the more intelligent public would put up any longer with "thee" and "thou," with "o'er," "yon," "neath," or any of the other poetic trappings of a past age. They found too that they must write as pungently and keenly as possible to keep pace with a clear-sighted younger generation that had no sloppiness of mind. They learned to keep their metaphors unmixled, their images clear and concise, and to waste no words in padding lines to the correct number of syllables. "Inevitability" is the war-cry of the best poets of today. Unless a word seems made by heaven to fit into its assigned niche—unless the reader recognizes its appropriateness with a feeling of pleasure, then it must be discarded and another found to take its place.

Wastebasket Material
Of course there are plenty of poets today who fall short of this standard. So many people are writing poetry that inevitably much gets into print that belongs in the wastebasket. Literary editors are frequently better critics of prose than of poetry and publish any poem that happens to please them, or to fit an odd corner in their magazines.

It is a risk, too, to lean on the anthologies for authoritative selection. Certain well-known makers of anthologies pursue the course of including only themselves and their best friends. Others will print any poem that they receive if the author will subscribe to a certain number of volumes. The anthology game is frequently merely a publicity dodge for an author who otherwise would remain obscure. There are other anthologists who get out their volumes in a sort of despairing wrath, because they are men of good literary taste and cannot bear to see so much trash being issued to the public. Among these, I think, are L. A. G. Strong of America and Thomas Moulton of England.

Dear Editor: I wonder if I might join the "over 20" group of the Parent Column? I would enjoy writing to or hearing from any girl my age anywhere. (I am 23.)

I have been married nearly a year and enjoy housework and cooking so much. Perhaps some other brides would like to write me and we could exchange ideas on the subject of home making. I am also interested in books, music, stamp collecting and needlework.

The Christian Science Monitor is a source of constant pleasure. I enjoy it all very much. It would be difficult to say which department I like the best. All are intensely interesting. I am so grateful that we have the Monitor, as it makes it possible to be well informed without having to read so much that is untrue and erroneous.

I might also add that I am a graduate of the Principia, St. Louis, Mo. I would be most pleased to tell anyone who is interested about the school and my four happy years there. (Mrs.) M. L. N.

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AN UNUSUAL group had gathered at a directors' meeting. There were lawyers, engineers, bankers, and merchants. They wanted a quick typewritten draft of their new organization program.

When a secretary entered to take their dictation, some looked at her in surprise. Still in her teens, she seemed too inexperienced for this important work. But doubt gave way to admiration as she unhesitatingly took her notes of the complex terms spoken rapidly to her.

And their surprise was even greater when this young girl returned, in which seemed an impossible short time, with her notes faultlessly transcribed.

One of the directors asked how she did it. When she explained, all were amazed at the new method of shorthand she used; so easy to understand that anyone who can write can learn and use it.

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The amateur poetry-lover is often confused by the publicity and applause bestowed upon such writers as Ezra Pound, Hart Crane, Ivor Winters, E. E. Cummings, T. S. Eliot, and others of their sort, whose writings seem to the average reader merely unintelligible mutterings. These more difficult and subtle poets write for an ultra-sophisticated minority, and it is no matter for despair if one cannot wholly understand them. In any of them, however, one may find great beauty of word-sounds without attempting to grasp the meaning. It is their dexterity with word-harmonies that has brought them their renown, and perhaps, though this is not necessarily universal, their profundity of thought. Leave them alone if they baffle you. Read the simpler and more grammatical poets and be content.

Some of the Modern Poets

I once made a partial list of the poets writing today whose poetry I prefer, and tried to eliminate those who have had excessive publicity, as for instance Sandburg, Amy Lowell, Vachel Lindsay, Edgar Lee Masters, and Robert Frost. There is really nothing left to be said about these, except perhaps to characterize them as follows: Sandburg's poetry is written like a chant, to be read aloud. Its effect depends greatly on the manner in which it is intoned. Amy Lowell attempted to draw pictures with words. She lacked an ear for word-music, but painted lovely miniatures in English. Vachel Lindsay has tried to embody the jazz-rhythm of the Negroes in his poems. They are written to be read in a swinging, syncopated measure. Robert Frost is an artist in quiet moods. He deals in atmosphere, mostly the slow, rural peace of New England. Some of the other poets worth knowing are Joseph Auslander, Leonie Adams, Conrad Aiken, Malcolm Cowley, Countee Cullen, George Dillon, Edward Davidson, Abbie Huston Evans, William Closson Emory, Lenzen Hughes, Maurice Lezmann, Edna Millay, Archibald MacLeish, Marianne Moore, Lizette Woodworth Reese, Elizabeth Madox Roberts, James Stephens, Wallace Stevens, Marion Strobel, Pearl Anderson Sherry, Genevieve Taggard, Elinor Wylie, William Butler Yeats. This is a mere haphazard selection from a multitude of names.

The greatest antipathy was felt toward modern poetry 15 years ago

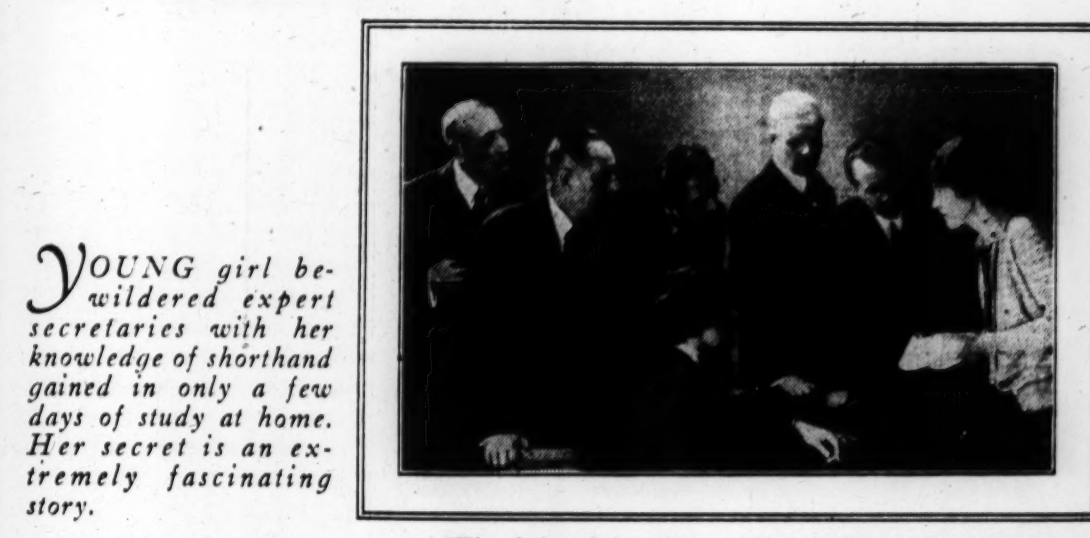
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THE HOME FORUM

The Mirror of a Century

TO JUDGE from the large number of volumes and innumerable brief critiques, the literature of the last century has come to assume a fresh importance in our eyes. Scarcely more than a decade ago the general repute of the "Victorians" seemed in a parlous state indeed. Not only were they indicted with quite intolerable faults as writers, but their attitudes toward society and human experience were held responsible for certain grave menaces which threatened progress in the present age. For some years therefore it has been the prevailing fashion among more vociferous circles to "expose" the characteristic men and movements of the Victorian period. But the whirlwinds of time have whirled around with unexpected celerity. As the years speed by and the nineteenth century recedes into the past we gain what only time can supply—perspective. Reputations rise and fall only to rise again until after more or less continual oscillation they find their level. Prejudices which an immediately succeeding age inherits melt away. Understanding becomes broader, deeper, more detached. So we are coming to see the age of Tennyson and Browning, Ruskin and Carlyle in a new—and more respectful—light.

According to natural human tendency we seek to understand any generation in terms of its most representative spokesman. So it is that I have almost involuntarily spoken of "the age of"—its dominant personalities. If a single one of these is chosen, it is most commonly Tennyson. Yet does he reflect as many of the distinctive interests of the time as some other? As soon as we suggest the test of comprehensiveness, do we not at once turn rather to him who with insight and with persistence enlarged his contemporaries' understanding of nature, art and society? When such a standard is set up no one can doubt who most completely mirrors the new horizons unfolding during the eight momentous decades spanned by his career. In sheer extent, visualize these thirty-nine thick volumes of Ruskin (as collected in the sumptuous edition of Cook and Wedderburn) filling more than a five-foot shelf and rivaling the wealth of "books of knowledge" or "treasures of literature." Within you find description of almost every visible aspect of the natural world—mountains, rivers, clouds, trees, minerals; detailed interpretation of the arts, painting, sculpture, architecture, drawing, music and of literature, ancient and modern, English, Continental, Biblical; exposition of history, philosophy, theology, mythology, education, ethics, social and political economy. No man in the whole history of English literature, probably no one in any language since Aristotle, attempted such breadth of writing. To read him is a liberal education in itself, particularly a panoramic view of the unprecedented developments of knowledge during that century which he so faithfully reflected.

Notably his first and most extensive achievement which extended over a period of seventeen years might appear from its title, *Modern Painters*, to be a technical treatise on a special subject. At the opening of the first of the five volumes he stated his purpose: "To institute a close comparison between the great works of ancient and modern landscape, to raise, as far as possible, the deceptive veil of imaginary light through which we are accustomed to gaze upon the patriarchal work, and to show the real relations, whether favorable or otherwise, subsisting between it and our own." And yet, so widely did his glance sweep over all the relations of this apparently technical inquiry, so deeply did he explore the hidden founts of art, that in the preface he confessed his larger purpose to be nothing less than "to declare and demonstrate, wherever they exist, the essence and the authority of the Beautiful and the True." In these supplementary declarations—how pretentious they sound on the lips of a youth of twenty-three!—we discover not only the keynote of Ruskin's lifelong efforts but in singular degree an index of the most original strivings of his time. "To raise veils"—to declare and demonstrate the essence and the authority of the Beautiful and the True—these have been the aims of the most enlightened leaders in all times. But no century ever drew so many veils which hid the world of nature and of man, both as individual and in his relations to society past and present. None had ever sought so widely for the "authority," not of rules and traditions, but of "the Beautiful and the True" in their essence. And none in that century raised so many veils and proclaimed the "authority" which he found in so many areas as Ruskin. In his own way he was as much of an explorer as Stanley or Darwin.

Whether climbing the Alps to find the secret of cascade, glacier, and mountain glory, or scaling cathedrals to sketch obscure ornament, he illustrated as tirelessly as any natural scientist the persistent search for facts. But like the natural scientist of his century, he sought for that binding relationship between facts which we call law. Nor was he content merely with framing the laws within a single sphere of knowledge. He sought the possible relationships between art and nature. Still more broadly he probed the relations between many realms of culture, always engrossed in the discovery of their functions in the daily experience of men. It was this concern which unified his widely varied explorations, which in a word bound his art criticism and his social economy into a single whole. Thus did he mirror both the movement of exact, exhaustive inquiry into the phenomena of the tangible world and the earnest recognition of social problems he was so potent in awakening. "Beautiful art can only be produced by people who have beautiful things about them and leisure to look at them." The beginning of the century, when the country and our people beautiful. Thus he earned the title of "the Luther of the Arts," bestowed by William Morris and also that of "the reformer of political economy." In this very practical problem of working such reform Ruskin more over mirrored the zealous effort to find ways and means of social amelioration so distinctive of his century and at the same time unlike other great contemporary prophets such as Emerson and Carlyle, urged detailed programs for accomplishing these high aims. As any reader of Time and Tide or Munera Pulveris knows, he constructed a whole system of concrete measures designed to make "our country clean and our people beautiful" in every sense. Any admirer of Ruskin knows also in what practical fashion he poured out his entire financial fortune to launch various new schemes like model housing communities and native industries. It may not, however, be wholly recognized that he proposed any number of measures, including the first plan of universal state-supported education, ever outlined in England and many other provisions which have subsequently been written into social legislation. Even in style he reflected the wide extremes of his time, ranging from the most severe, precise form of exact exposition to the most eloquent rhapsody. In sustained rhythm and splendor of image he belongs to the company of the great poets of the century, and so in no slight measure represents their most exalted strains.

You will not infer that Ruskin was only a reporter, so to speak, of well-defined movements and attitudes. He was the contrary of all that. He was a powerful shaping influence of the whole century. But no man so constructively expressed the manifold developments of this amazingly productive period. As spokesman of a single notable movement we naturally turn to various individuals. If we wish to find in one man an epitome of the century we must turn to Ruskin. Yet not of everything in the century. He reflected nothing unworthy, nothing except the "essence and the authority of the Beautiful and the True." P. K.

A Reynolds Portrait

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS' portrait of the Countess of Harrington is among the pictures in the excellent collection of the Huntington Art Gallery at San Marino, California.

The artistic unity of this painting is characteristic of the best style of English portraiture in the eighteenth century. Classic lines appear in the flowing robes of the countess, the flagged terrace, the balustrade ornamented with Grecian relief, and in the pastoral background. Despite the statuesque pose of the lady, there is an exotic quality in her mien. This has been emphasized in the color of her gown, a salmon-pink, and in the willow plumes which adorn her dark tresses. The color tones suggest those of the Venetian painters.

Although he was the first president of the Royal Academy and the recognized leader of the English school at that time, Sir Joshua is said to have inaugurated an era of uncertainty in method because of his constant experiment to improve his art. He wished to produce that opulence of color and texture which he had found in his studies in Italy. His art, however, reflected a wide range of talents. Besides the beautiful settings and the exquisite detail of his fashionable portraits, he also showed an unusually sympathetic and impressive treatment in the male portraits, such as that of Dr. Johnson and of other famous members of the Literary Club. One of the devices he originated was the employment of a small window in lighting his studio, that illuminated the face of the sitter like a bull's-eye lantern.

Shakespeare Jubilee (1769)

The morning of the first day was ushered in with a pleasing serenade by the best musicians from London in disguise. The Jubilee began with an oratorio in the parish church, at Stratford; the subject the story of Judith; the words by Mr. Bickerstaff, the music by Dr. Arne. It was a grand and admirable performance.

The procession with music from the church to the amphitheatre, led on by Mr. Garrick, had a very good effect. The amphitheatre was a wooden building, erected just on the bank of the Avon, in the form of an octagon, with eight pillars supporting the roof. It was elegantly painted and gilded. Between the pillars were crimson curtains, very well imitated as hanging over each recess. In this amphitheatre was a large orchestra placed as it used to be formerly at Ranelagh. Here the company dined exceedingly well between three and four. Between six and six the musical performers appeared, and entertained us with several of the songs in Shakespeare's Garland, composed for the occasion. Sweet Willy O, tender and pathetic, the song of the cuckoo, of which the words are very beautiful, and a ballad of great merit in its kind, lively, spirited, full of witty turns, and even delicate fancies. Mr. Garrick's words and Mr. Dibdin's music, went charmingly together, and we all enjoyed the performance.

The performance of the dedication ode was noble and affecting; it was like an exhibition in Athens or Rome. The whole audience were fixed in the most earnest attention. . . . Garrick in front of the orchestra, filled with the music of the nation, with Dr. Arne at the head, inspired with an awful elevation of soul while he looked from time to time at the venerable statue of Shakespeare, appeared more than himself.

On the first day of the jubilee, the first of the pictures on the bank of the Avon, fronting the amphitheatre. There we beheld time leading Shakespeare to immortality. Tragedy on one side, and Comedy on the other, copied from the ideas of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Behind these pictures were placed a number of lamps, which gave them a most beautiful transparency. In the same style were five pictures in the middle of the Town Hall: In the middle Shakespeare, in the attitude of exclaiming: "Oh! for a muse of fire!"

On the windows on one side of him, Lear and Caliban; on the windows on the other side, Sir John Falstaff and Ancient Pistol. In the same style was a piece of painting hung before the windows of the room where Shakespeare was born, representing the sun breaking through the clouds.

We all wore, hung in a blue ribbon, a medal of the jubilee of Shakespeare, very well cast by Mr. Westwood of Birmingham. We also wore favours, called Shakespeare's favours. Ladies, gentlemen, even servants and peasants wore them. Every human being had, or seemed to have, an idea of the classical festival. Taste beamed a ray on the lively and the stupid, on those who felt it, and on those who did not. The very shop-bills upon this occasion were pieces of genius. Mr. Jackson, from Tavistock-street, London, gave about the following one:

A ribbon has been made on purpose at Coventry, called the Shakespeare Ribbon: it is in imitation of the rainbow, which, uniting the colours of all parties, is likewise the emblem of the great variety of his genius.

"Each change of many-coloured life he drew,"—Johnson.

I daresay Mr. Samuel Johnson never imagined that this fine verse of his would appear on a bill to promote the sale of ribbons. Since I have mentioned this illustrious author, I cannot but regret that he did not honour Shakespeare's Jubilee with his presence, which would have added much dignity to our meeting.

—JAMES BOSWELL, in *London Magazine*.

The Pioneer

Long years ago I blazed a trail
Through lovely woods unknown till then,
And marked with cairns of splintered shale
A mountain way for other men.

For other men who came and came:
They trod the path more plain to see;
They gave my trail another's name,
And no one speaks or knows of me.

The trail runs high, the trail runs low,
Where windflowers dance, or columbine;
The scarps are healed that long ago
My ax cut deep on birch and pine.

Another's name my trail may bear,
But still I keep, in waste and wood,
My joy because the trail is there,
My peace because the trail is good.

—From "The Light Guitar," by ARTHUR GUITERMAN.



Jane, Countess of Harrington. From the Painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Celia Thaxter as a Child

Celia Thaxter was brought to the Isles of Shoals as a child of five, and lived with her parents in a little cottage on White Island, where her father was keeper of the light-house. She grew to womanhood in the companionship of the rocks, the spray of the ocean, the seaweeds, the shells and the miniature wild life she discovered among them, the tiny wild flowers which her sharp young eyes could find in the most secret crannies, and the marigolds, "rich in color as barbaric gold," which she early learned to cultivate in "a scrap of garden, literally not more than a yard square." She shouted a friendly greeting to the noisy gulls and kites which flattered overhead, chased the sandpipers along the gravelly beach, made friends and neighbors of the crabs and sea-spiders and land-spiders, the sea-urchins, the grasshoppers and crickets, and set in motion armies of sandhoppers, that jumped away like tiny kangaroos when she lifted the stranded seaweed. And then the birds came to see her. The swallows gathered fearlessly upon the window-sills and built their nests in the eaves, seeming to know that the loving eyes watching their movements could mean no evil. Now and then a bobolink, an oriole, or a scarlet tanager would be seen. The song sparrows came in flocks to be fed every morning. With them, at times, came robins and blackbirds, and occasionally yellow-birds and kingbirds.

It is no wonder that such a sympathetic soul could even summon the birds to keep her company—as she frequently did with the loons. "I learned to imitate their different cries; they are wonderful! At one time the loon language was so familiar that I could almost always summon a considerable flock by going down to the water and assuming the neighborly and conversational tone which they generally use: after calling a few minutes, first a far-off voice responded, then other voices answered him, and when this was kept up a while, half a dozen birds would come sailing in. It was the most delightful party imaginable; so comical were they that it was impossible not to laugh aloud."

To her love of birds and flowers, Mrs. Thaxter added a love of the sea itself, finding delight equally in the sparkle of the calm waves of summer or the wild beating of the surf in winter. She developed a marvelous ear for the music of the sea—something akin to that which enables John Burroughs to name a bird correctly from its notes, even when the songster is trying to imitate the call of another bird as the little impostors sometimes do. She says: "Who shall describe that wonderful voice of the sea among the rocks, to me the most suggestive of all the sounds of nature? Each isolated rock has its own peculiar note, and ears made delicate by listening, in great and frequent calm, can distinguish the bearings of each in a dense fog."—From "The Lure of the Camera," by CHARLES S. OLCOTT.

Des Menschen echtes Selbst

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIE leicht es doch ist, über die Vollkommenheit des wirklichen Menschen nachzudenken! Es gibt kein aufbauendes Denken als die Betrachtung des Menschen, wie ihn Gott geschaffen hat. Wer sich eingehend mit der Bibel befaßt, gewinnt die Überzeugung, daß keine Arbeit sich uns und der ganzen Welt als so hilfreich, so befriedigend und so segensreich erweist, wie diejenige, die das wahre Verständnis der echten Selbstheit des Menschen als des Kindes Gottes ermöglicht.

Christi Jesu zweckdienliche Anwendung der Wahrheit über Gott, den Menschen und dessen wahre Beziehung zu Gott war das Geheimnis seiner beständigen Reinheit, Gesundheit und seines beständigen Erfolgs. Nirgends in den Evangelien lesen wir, daß Jesus je eine Kraft außer Gott als wirklich anerkannte. Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch, "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit" (S. 286) bezieht sich Mary Baker Eddy auf ein gewisses sinverwandtes Wort für Gott. Sie schreibt dort: „Im Anglistischen, wie in der Christlichen Wissenschaft, bedeutet die Bezeichnung für Gott. Die Bibel erklärt, daß alles, was Er gemacht hat, gut ist wie Er selbst—gut im Prinzip und in der Idee.“ Von diesem Standpunkte eines vollkommenen Gottes und eines vollkommenen Menschen aus arbeitete Jesus, und weil er das Gute über alles liebte, spiegeln seine Tugenden die göttliche Kraft wider.

Jesus ließ aber die bösen Einflüsse, die die Menschen versuchen, nicht unbeachtet, auch blieb Vierzig Tage lang er einmal verachtet; aber den bösen Einflüssen widerstand er, weil er Gott, den Guten, alle Macht zukerkte. Jesus sagte, das Böse sei „ein Lügner und ein Vater der Lüge“, und sein geistiges Erkennen des Unterschiedes zwischen Gott, dem Guten, und dem Bösen, auf der einen Seite und dem Bösen und dessen äußerer Kundwerdung—Sünde, Krankheit und Tod—auf der anderen Seite befähigte ihn, über jeden Glauben an eine von Gott getrennte Macht zu siegen und zu beweisen, daß Sünde, Krankheit, Mißerfolg und Tod Sinnestäuschungen sind, die weder Gott, noch dem wahren Wesen des Menschen angehöben.

„Doch der körperliche Sinn verblüht heutzutage wie zur Zeit Jesu die Vollkommenheit des Menschen. Folgender Vorfall möge dies einigermaßen veranschaulichen. Ein Stiefmütterchen trug auf einmal seine schönen Blüten nicht mehr. Es stellte sich heraus, daß sich unten an den Pfannen Schmarotzer angesetzt hatten. Nachdem sie von diesem schmarotzerhaften Einfluß, der sie am Entfaulen ihrer Schönheit vorübergehend gehindert hatte, be-

Man's Genuine Selfhood

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PLEASANT it is to consider the perfection of the real man. No more constructive thinking can be indulged than to meditate on man as God created him; and Biblical study shows conclusively that no work is so helpful, so satisfying, and so beneficial to oneself and to the whole world as that which makes possible the true understanding of man's genuine selfhood as the child of God.

Christ Jesus' practical application of the truth about God, man, and man's true relationship to God was the secret of his continuous purity, health, and success. Nowhere in the Gospels is it recorded that Jesus ever acknowledged as real any power but God. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy refers to a certain synonym for God when she says (p. 286): "In the Saxon and twenty other tongues good is the term for God. The Scriptures declare all that He made to be good, like Himself,—good in Principle and in Idea." From this standpoint of perfect God and perfect man, Jesus worked; and because he loved good supremely, his activities reflected divine power.

But Jesus did not ignore the evil suggestions which tempt mankind: neither was he free from temptation. Forty days at one time was he tempted; but to evil suggestions he gave no power, because he gave all power to God, good. Jesus said that evil was "a liar, and the father of it," and his spiritual discernment of the distinction between God, good, and His perfect idea, man, on the one hand, and evil and its outward expression—sin, disease, and death—on the other hand, enabled him to triumph over every belief in a power apart from God, and to prove that sin, disease, failure, and death are delusions, which belong neither to God nor to true manhood.

But now, as in Jesus' time, the perfection of man is obscured by material sense. This may be illustrated somewhat by the following incident: A bed of pansies ceased to yield their beautiful blossoms. Investigation revealed parasites at the base of the plants. Shortly after the plants were freed from the parasitical influence, which had temporarily caused their beauty to remain unexpressed, they were in full bloom again. Similarly, the perfection of man is obscured as long as one allows thoughts of sin and disease to remain in conscious-

Anfechtungen Ruhe finden.—Indem er das Sterbliche für unwirksam und das Göttliche für wirklich hielt. Dieses Sichzurückziehen von der körperlichen zur geistigen Selbstheit stärkte ihn zum Sieg über Sünde, Krankheit und Tod. Wenn wir seinem Beispiel folgen, werden wir immer mehr vom Einfluß fröherer Einflüsterungen frei. Wir drücken mehr Reinheit und bessere Gesundheit aus, und wir gewinnen die heilige Gewißheit, daß der einzige in Wirklichkeit bestehende Mensch der vollkommenste von Gott geschaffene Mensch ist. Denken und handeln wir von diesem Standpunkte aus, so trennen wir in unserem Begriff vom Menschen das Unwirkliche vom Wirklichen, bis sein echtes Selbst, das Bild Gottes, völlig verstanden und erkannt wird.

Nightfall in the Forest

A century of lyric calm
Lies in each pillared aisle,
Where parted seasons kept their tryst
In years recurrent file on file.

The rustling leaves in rhythmic sway,
Cup-bearers of the dew and rain,
In vesper chorus softly join
The great woods' hushed refrain.

Shimmering star and silver moon,
A minstrel yet milder mood,
Above the templed shadows where
The harvestings of ages sleep.

MAUDE DE VERSE NEWTON.

Ciphers and Secrets

Speech, they say, humorously, was given to man to conceal his thoughts. So, perhaps, was the written word. Who invented the secrets of the cipher? It might have been the inventor of the alphabet. Certainly these secrets are very old. We know that Julius Caesar used them; yet they are even older than he. His was the same simple device the school girls use—the substitution of one letter of the alphabet for another. Thus A would be represented by M, B by S, and so on, or there could be any other arbitrary arrangement known only to the sender and his friend. This was the kind of code that Edgar Allan Poe and Sherlock Holmes delighted to decipher. But Caesar and many other cipher-fashions were unacquainted with these learned gentlemen, so their secrets remained intact. Ciphers were serious things in the old days; much depended on them—the discovery of a plot, the releasing of a prisoner, news of some friend, far away. Ciphers, then, there were many kinds, to suit the many plots and stratagems. Some of them are pretty, all of them are clever. What could be more innocent than a piece of music, more useful than a piece of code? As for the cipher, when it is a herald, looking for all the world like a coat-of-arms? Yet each one of them may be a message bearer, for each note of music is a letter and the coat-of-arms is only a mock one. As for the cipher, when it is a herald, looking for all the world like a coat-of-arms? Yet each one of them may be a message bearer, for each note of music is a letter and the coat-of-arms is only a mock one. As for the cipher, when it is a herald, looking for all the world like a coat-of-arms? Yet each one of them may be a message bearer, for each note of music is a letter and the coat-of-arms is only a mock one.

In "Neb und Ja" (S. 26) sagt Mrs. Eddy: „Der menschliche Jesus hatte eine Zufucht in seinem höheren Selbst und in seiner Verbindung mit dem Vater. Der konnte er in der bewussten Wirklichkeit und Heiligkeit seines Wesens vor den unwirklichen

ness. The parasites were no part of the plants; they were separate and removable. So is it with sin and disease; they are separate from the real man; and they can be destroyed through the understanding of the truth.

Jesus taught and exemplified that through the acceptance and use of the truth everyone can free himself from sin and disease. Referring to his teaching and work, Mrs. Eddy says on page 316 of *Science and Health*: "From him mortals may learn how to escape from evil. The real man being linked by Science to his Maker, mortals need only turn from sin and loss of sight of mortal selfhood to find Christ, the real man and his relation to God, and to recognize the divine sonship."

The true method, as elucidated in Christian Science, is very simple. To lose sight of mortal selfhood is to refute with the truth that God is the only Mind evil suggestions, such as fear, anger, greed, lust, and all other beliefs that tend to sin and disease, including the belief that sin and disease are real. Evil thoughts must be denied power and reality because they are not of God, and, consequently, have no place in the real man. Refutation of evil suggestions is accomplished through realization of the truth, and the refutation must continue until good alone is understood to be real and present. Trust in God, faith in spiritual perfection, spontaneity of obedience to God, and patience, are the weapons which will remove all evil beliefs.

God is Life, Truth, Love, divine Principle; and man's true selfhood reflects God. Whatever seems to be manifested that is not good is not true; it is unreal; and its seeming reality can be destroyed through right thinking. Paul said, "Ye are the temple of the living God," asserting a glorious fact which Christ Jesus before him had proved.

In "No and Yes" (p. 36) Mrs. Eddy says, "The human Jesus had a resort to his higher self and relation to the Father, and there could find rest from unreal trials in the conscious reality and royalty of his being,—holding the mortal as unreal, and the divine as real. It was this retreat from material to spiritual selfhood which recuperated him for triumph over sin, sickness, and death." Following his example, we become increasingly free from the influence of erroneous suggestions; we express more purity and better health; and we gain the holy assurance that the only man who really exists is the perfect man of God's creating. Thinking and acting from this standpoint, we shall separate the unreal from the real in our concept of man until his genuine selfhood, the image of God, is fully understood and realized.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Theatrical News of the World

Another All-Talking Film

By RALPH FLINT

Warner Brothers continue to strengthen their position in the field of talking films with one ambitious production after another, but the further they go into the still hazardous task of coupling the spoken word to cinematic action the more glaring seem the discrepancies in the process. In their latest 100 per cent talking picture, "The Home Towners," presented at the Warner Theater with Robert McWade, Richard Bennett, Doris Kenyon, Robert Edson, and Gladys Brockwell in the leading roles, they have mastered the problems of contriving smooth flowing dialogue better than in any of their previous attempts in this direction; but at the same time they have allowed the importance of the spoken word to outweigh the simple, elementary consideration of straight cinema.

The action, save for a few brief outdoor shots in the beginning of the film, and in certain room to room sequences halfway through, thus amounts for practically nothing, leaving the dialogue to sustain the interest. And there's the rub. The script that George M. Cohan prepared for his little stage homily on the contrasting ways of South and North (New York City) has been adhered to literally enough to insure a decently coherent tale, but the subtle alchemy of turning a stage play into a talking picture is apparently not so easily achieved as all that. The weighing and measuring of words when used to unfold an idea in screen terminology becomes a doubly delicate issue, and in the matter of exposition a less tedious method must be employed than in "The Home Towners."

Mr. Cohan's story at best is obscurely unfolded, leaving the ethics of small town pruderies and metropolitan complexities very much up in the air. The South, however, capably played by Mr. McWade, with his irritating rudeness and last minute capitulations, is a quite incomprehensible being, and the Calhouns of New York, whose affairs are so minutely interrupted by Mr. McWade, are never clearly set in the social scale. Mr. Bennett and Miss Brockwell play the only wholly rational beings in the story and yet they bear with this testy old fellow from Illinois almost beyond the point of credulity. It must be set down that "The Home Towners" is for the most part a draggy, inept bit of cinema, with Mr. McWade for its chief diversion.

Bryan Foy has directed this Warner offering with too close adherence to the original script, and the time is not far off when such unimaginative transcriptions of stage spectacles will cease to interest even the general public. A certain amount of latitude is logically allowable at this juncture of talking pictures, what with the many technical difficulties to be overcome in their making. However, it does not seem too much to ask those concerned in their manufacture to remember that their medium is still a cinematic one and that the novelty of the speaking

films is not sufficient to cover the omission of tempo and rhythm. All the more is the screen allied to orchestral production with its added eloquence of the spoken word, and so must the visual and audible pattern and flow be kept alive and pointed.

"Take Me Home"

At the Paramount Theater a Bebe Daniels film, "Take Me Home," makes most excellent screen fare. Grover Jones and Tom Crizer have worked out an amusing tale of back stage folk with Miss Daniels doing her sprightly best as a chorus girl bent on keeping her boy friends out of the clutches of the prima donna of the company. Marshall Neilan has never before to my knowledge directed anything so continuously appealing and the players have responded to his slightest demands. No one is more dependable than this Paramount star for giving good measure and she makes this present characterization not only entertaining but sympathetic.

Neil Hamilton does a small-town character part that is well outside the range of the prima donna of the company. Marshall Neilan has never before to my knowledge directed anything so continuously appealing and the players have responded to his slightest demands. No one is more dependable than this Paramount star for giving good measure and she makes this present characterization not only entertaining but sympathetic.

B. F. Keith Memorial Theater, Boston, Opens

Edward F. Albee, his business associates and several thousand of his friends opened the B. F. Keith Memorial Theater in Boston last evening as a tribute to and perpetuation of the policies and aspirations for entertaining the public of Benjamin Franklin Keith, with whom Mr. Albee engaged in the theater business for 40 years. The new theater, latest successor to the original Keith-McWade-Orpheum Theater. It is an impressive building of marble and stone, beautifully fitted to carry on a great tradition.

The ceremonies of the opening were refreshingly simple. James M. Curley, former Mayor of Boston, long a friend of Mr. Albee and Mr. Keith, presided. He introduced Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the present Mayor, Malcolm B. Nichols. Each felicitated Mr. Albee and the people of the city and State upon the completion of such a theater. Mr. Curley introduced Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the board of directors of the Keith-Albee-Orpheum interests and an important figure in the amusement world. Mr. Kennedy read a warmly pleasant little speech of appreciation that he should be able to share in the work begun by Mr. Keith.

No more time was wasted. The event was purely an invitation to the audience chiefly composed of the friends of Keith's Theater, those average people who made it necessary that a larger theater be built to accommodate their numbers. And Mr. Albee, judging that they were there to see a Keith vaudeville performance, gave it to them without more ado. The orchestra swung into a typical Keith overture and a series of changing lights shone on a series of new curtains.

A typical Keith vaudeville bill was then presented, lent a little added

luster by the occasion itself. The performers included Jack Pearl and Company in a farce; Rastelli, Glicker, the Foy Family; Frankie Heath in song stories; Mitchell and Durant in an original skit; Day, Alleen and Marita, with three assistants, in an Albertina Rasch dance novelty.

The show ran its smooth way, applause was generous. Moving pictures were shown which allowed the audience to see itself arriving for the occasion. The enormous organ, with approved sound making extras, was ably exhibited. Miss Colleen Moore's picture "Oh, Kay," fashioned from the musical comedy of the name, began to unroll a half hour before midnight. And the B. F. Keith Memorial Theater had become a part of the city's life.

Besides those mentioned, the guests included representatives of New England state governments and institutions of learning. Maggie Gline, Will Cressy, James Thornton and other entertainers known to vaudeville audiences for many years were present.

In the house were reported to be David Saranoff, vice-president and general manager of the Radio Corporation of America; Adolph Zukor, president of the Paramount Picture Corporation; Sidney Kent, general manager of the same organization; Sam Katz, president of Publix Theaters; Harry Warner of Warner Brothers; Nicholas Schenck, president of United Artists; Calvin Brown, vice-president of Pathe.

Department heads of Keith-Albee-Orpheum interests present included J. J. Murdoch, F. F. Proctor, Maurice Goodman, Pat Casey, Mark Luecher, Marcus Heiman, Milton Aborn, Frank Tate, Edwin G. Lauder, Jr. Among others of note were: Moorfield Storey, Edward A. Filene, Commissioner of Public Safety Alfred E. Foote, former Mayor Andrew J. Peters, Lee Shubert and J. J. Shubert, John Hays Hammond and Frank O'Brien.

British Film Notes

LONDON—As a result of negotiations with the Soviet delegation in Berlin, British International Pictures, Ltd., have arranged for the distribution throughout Russia of six British films, which will be subject to rejection by the Soviet censor. There is little likelihood of their being refused.

S. Pittaluga, Italian film magnate, has bought six British pictures for the Italian market. S. Pittaluga controls 150 theaters in Italy. He is an important renter and producer, and owns four studios.

The chairman of the recent Royal Commission on the Cinema Industry in Australia, Mr. Walter Marks, announces that he hopes soon to arrange for a conference with members of the British Film Industry to discuss the trade opportunity which exists in the Australian market for British films. The Australian Government has adopted the policy of the compulsory "quota" on the recommendation of the Royal Commission, and legislation requiring Australian exhibitors to show at least 10 Empire-produced feature films in the first year of the "quota" system, 20 in the second, and 30 in the third year, is to be made. Last year 98 per cent of films shown in Australia were from the United States.

The British Empire Film Institute are arranging a series of monthly exhibitions of Empire films at the Imperial Institute. The first of these consisted of a representative selection of British films, scenic, industrial, and of general interest. With official permission, British Talking Pictures have installed a phonofilm apparatus on board H. M. S. Rodney, in order to make sound films of the navy during the present grand fleet maneuvers. Records will be made of every phase including fleet exercise and firing. Daily life on board the battleship.

Munich National Theater

MUNICH—The hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the National Theater has just been celebrated in Munich. The commemoration of the date when the old Court Theater, by order of Elector Charles Theodor, was opened to the public (on Oct. 6, 1778) might well be considered more than a mere local event.

The old theater Salvator Platz, long since pulled down, had been built for young and pleasure-loving Italian princes, the wife of the Elector of Bavaria, and had served exclusively for the entertainment of members of the Court and aristocracy. In the following century the theater had remained a privilege of the class at the top of the social ladder. Did not the deed, changing it into a national stage, mark a turning-point in the destinies of the peoples, forecasting the greater liberty the French Revolution was to fight for but little over a decade later?

A Festvorstellung was held on Oct. 7 with a performance of Wagner's opera "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg."

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Nicholas Hannan, Marda Vanna and Milton Roemer in a Scene From "Many Waters," at the Ambassadors Theater, London.

To a Circus in Paris

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

WHAT a circus you can see in

Paris! You can share your

peanuts with the clowns and

feed the horses sugar; nothing

escapes you. You are a part of

the show. It is something intensely

intimate—so intimate you laugh at

the jokes as if they were being told

personally and it was your turn to

tell the next. There is only one ring,

and though the tiers of seats rise and

rise to the roof, you can take a seat

at the ring's edge—three rings of

the United States, closing vast tents

by night and creeping away at dawn,

the posters and bills, the parades

and the setting up in off-town fields,

is unknown to Paris. In the French

capital are three permanent

circuses, each with a ring, as if an

American circus had deserted its

tents, come to a city, and broken up

into three parts occupying settled

places. There is little of the large

poster advertising done here—unless

an event of unusual importance takes

place. Paris is familiar with these

circuses, loves them, and seems to

support them liberally. The prices

of admission are low; the equivalent

of \$1 will buy the best seat in any

house.

You can go to the Cirque d'Hiver,

or to the Cirque Medrano, or to the

Cirque de Paris, and at each you will

hear your booming drum, see tricks

of dogs, admire horses, marvel at

the trapeze acts, and watch a medley

of clowns obstruct the unfolding

of your knowledge of French.

Sure of some laughing because you

know why you are laughing, and

because you are laughing, everyone

else is laughing. They speak

good French at these circuses—good

patois French, that is. If you are

the average visitor to this country

you may not understand French when

spoken by an Englishman (or American),

but you may not fathom the nuances

of each clown's phrase. Nevertheless, you

are in no mood for a circus if a little

thing like not knowing the jargon of

the circus crowds hobbles your

laughter.

The big news of the hour is that

the most famous clown trio in the

world, Paul, Francois and Albert

Frattelli, have returned to their own

stamping ground by the Seine after a

long tour. They have come back with

medals and sacks of laundry press

clippings. They took Berlin by storm

and conversed with Benito Mussolini

in Rome. During the war this trio

kept Paris laughing when it thought

it would rather cry, and for this they

have the Legion of Honor decoration.

Now they are back, and everyone

says they have not changed. But,

then, clowns never change. For years

upon years they have worn the same

clothes and grined the same grin.

Some of their gags have been rena-

vued, and their repertoire of ab-

surdities enlarged with the passing

of time, they refuse to be more nor

less than their own imitable selves.

Perhaps it was an exaggeration to

declare their costumes were the same

for each state he began his

sawdust career at the many age of

1, and it is difficult to believe Paul

then had a monocle and stovepipe hat,

Francois the most gorgeous glit-

tering apparel, and Albert a visage so

painted that his parents must have

been worried. The one thing in

Albert's favor, when he states nothing

has changed since his year one,

is that his clothes are still too large

for him.

They are at the Cirque d'Hiver,

where there is gold and scarlet, and

a smashing band to herald them—the

"Frattelli, 'Rois des Clowns,' as the

announcement in the program points

out. They do not seem as impressed

as you are about the vital necessity

of arriving at the circus in time for

the first three numbers. They arrived

very late. That is the only thing one

could do against them. The first

three numbers are musical selections

by the orchestra. You can guess the

first number without seeing the pro-

gram. You know it—"Entrée des

Gladiateurs," by Pulek. By the time

the orchestra has finished, and since

you see no other gladiators, you are

ready to convince yourself you were

a gladiator and the outburst is a

wanders at will behind the scenes,

feeding the horses in the stalls star-

and striking up friendships with the

artists of the evening.

The entr'acte over, there follows a

trapeze number, a scene of skillful

"piece-throwing," and the remarkable

trapeze horses of M. Albert Carré.

Hush, crash, and the triumphant

Frattelli procession commences. You

feel as if, were they not to go round

and round, you would simply have to

join in somewhere and follow these

"Fied Pipers of laughter. What do they

do? Answer: What don't they do?

What do they say? Answer: What

don't they say? It would not be fair

to you or to them to tell you. You

must see and hear them for yourself.

The Frattelli are equally triumphal.

Gymnasts and a mule, in separate

acts, of course, push the program

to its logical conclusion of "21. Or-

tré—Retraite—Bonsor.

Of the three circuses in Paris the

Cirque d'Hiver is exceptionally fa-

vored to have the Frattellis, but

the other circuses have, otherwise,

equally excellent programs. They

are unique, certainly, in their way,

and the enjoyment here should hold

an evening at a circus to be an es-

sential feature of his Parisian educa-

tion, along with a visit to the Louvre

and a climbing of the Eiffel Tower.

New Theater in Warsaw

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—A new theater called

Placowka has been opened in War-

saw. It is housed in the hall of the

Railway Workers' house, one of the

finest buildings in new Warsaw.

This hall has just been enriched

by a fine decoration in the shape of

a hall-reel in wood by John Szep-

kowski, the executor of the Polish

wooden chapel at the Paris Exhi-

bition of Decorative Art. Now run-

ning at the new theater is "Wanda,"

a play founded on an old Polish

legend, and written by Norwid, a

poet of the early nineteenth century.

Concerts, lectures and choral prac-

tices will also take place in this

hall, which has something of the

character of a People's Palace.

London Stage Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the end of October

a new play by Percy Robinson will

be produced by Leon M. Lion.

Walter Hackett's new play, to be

produced shortly at the St. Martin's

Theater, London, is called "77 Park

Lane."

The new musical comedy, "Vir-

ginia," is to be produced at the

Palace Theater, London, toward the

end of October.

"Red Fire," a new drama of the

Canadian Mounted Police, will be

seen at Glasgow before opening in

London.

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The Year of Great Cries

By J. T. GREIN

London

I SHOULD not be surprised if 1928 is marked down in English theatrical history as "the year of great cries." In the spring pens were dipped, and voices uplifted—"The drama is going to the dogs! There are no good plays, few outstanding players! The present state of things is deplorable; the future wrapped in blackest gloom!"

Now, with the autumn, another clamor has sounded—clamorous, ominous, mechanically amplified—"The talking film will supplant the theater! Already the atmosphere is vibrant, as the air about Big Ben seems to shudder before the first great note booms out—the warning that another hour is about to strike—the hour of the theater's doom." Get out your laureled memories. "Cry the listeners. 'Strike up your forgotten symphonies of praise! Fling scented garlands about the necks of tragedians and clowns; spread the velvet of poetry, the gold-leaf of laughter. Bring merriment in tears and pathos a-shake with mirth; come with thunderous plaudits and quiet weeps! For here and now is the oft-predicted end!'

Yet I can myself see nothing in the portents to justify these mournful prognostications. It is true that about the horizon of the English theater are banked the heavy clouds of economic difficulty, lack of co-operation and exchange between managements and playwrights, shortage of actual buildings, a percentage of second-rate plays and—above all—ever widening shadow of cinema competition. But the one thing that really matters in the long run, public interest—which means the public's money—is there also, the steadily deepening glow that precedes sunrise. The "house full" boards are out in battalions.

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The distance between Australia and New Zealand is short compared with some of the nonstop flights made by a squadron leader, Kingsford Smith, and other airmen, but in New Zealand special significance is attached to the attempt by the trans-Pacific fliers to conquer the Tasman. New Zealand is the most isolated of the dominions, and probably no civilized country has seen less flying. Before the airplane Southern Cross made its perfect landing near Christchurch recently, no man had arrived in New Zealand by air. The attack on the Tasman had been discussed for some time, and early in the year two New Zealanders, Captain Hood and Lieutenant Moncrieff, left Australia in a plane, but did not arrive. Their fate is likely to remain a mystery.

Kingsford Smith and his companions had far better prospects of success. Their triple-engine plane was much more powerful and was safer, and they had an invaluable experience of long flights. The Tasman can be very stormy, and there is no land between Sydney and Cook Strait on which an aviator in difficulties can land. It takes a steamer between three and four days to cross.

Kingsford Smith and his companions, including a New Zealand wireless operator, T. H. McWilliam, left the Richmond airfield, Sydney, N. S. W., and landed at the Sockburn airfield, near Christchurch, next morning. The total distance was 1350 miles, and it was covered in 14 hours, 25 minutes. The liner Maheno left Sydney on the previous Friday afternoon for Wellington. The Southern Cross did not leave until the Monday afternoon, but it was over Wellington when the Maheno dropped anchor in the harbor. More striking proof of the speed of the new locomotion could not have been furnished.

The adventurers had a most enthusiastic welcome from a great crowd at the Sockburn airfield. The Government immediately announced that it would grant them £2000. In the jubilation the pioneer work of Hood and Moncrieff has not been forgotten. The Government is subsidizing moneys raised for the widows. Owing to the size of the Southern Cross it was decided to

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45th St. at Broadway

In the Heart of TIMES SQUARE

Brand new—Luxurious—Exceptional

Each room has bath, circulating ice water, electric fan

Write for complete information

F. D. SORFIELD, Managing Director

When in New York

THE NEW

Hotel Albert

11th St. and University Place

One Block East of 8th Ave.

West of Broadway

Adjacent to all lines of transportation. Over 400 rooms, 300 private bath. All comforts of home at lowest possible rates.

Send for illustrated folder and map of New York City free upon request

—Under KNOTT Management—

RALEIGH HALL

106 W. 47th Street

NEW YORK CITY

Rooms for business and professional men

COMPLETE HOTEL SERVICE

adjacent to Times Square

Private bath \$2.25

bath \$2.25

Weekly \$10 to \$17

Louisiana

The St. Charles

NEW ORLEANS

Entirely rehabilitated. Favored by the discriminating traveler

ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd.

Virginia

Hotel Patrick

"VIRGINIA'S NEWEST AND FINEST"

ROANOKE, VA.

ROBERT R. MEYER, Pres.

E. R. MOODY, Sec. Mgr.

300 Rooms, 300 Baths. Rates, \$2.00 per day and up. Unexcelled sample rooms

Minnesota

The Saint Paul

IN SAINT PAUL

A HOTEL OF DISTINCTION

leave the machine at Sockburn and to tour the Dominion in planes belonging to the Government. The flight and the presence of the conquerors in various places has done more than anything else to create an air sense among New Zealanders. An impetus has been given to private flying and the possibility of conducting passenger services across the Tasman is beginning to be considered.

Alcazar Hotel

Derbyshire and Surrey Roads, on the Heights

CLEVELAND, OHIO

An apartment hotel for permanent or transient guests in a preferred residential section.

GARAGE IN BUILDING

New York City

The Belvedere

48th Street

West of Broadway

NEW YORK CITY

FINEST HOTEL

Residential and Transient

450 ROOMS

450 BATHS

Every room an outside room

\$4 to \$6 Per Day

Special rates on yearly lease

Special weekly or monthly rates

Curtis A. Hale

Manager

Eighteen Gramercy Park

SOUTH

(EAST 20TH ST., COR. IRVING PLACE)

Actually facing the Park

A RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN

where there is no pretense at anything but good living at moderate prices. A limited number of reservations available to approved applicants.

Single room rates: \$15.00 to \$22.50 per week with full hotel service.

TELEPHONE GRAMERCY 6000

Kansas City, Mo.

The Biltmore Hotel

3643 WASHINGTON BLVD.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Rates: \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50

Manager formerly with Warwick Hotel

Kansas City's New Hotel

THE STATS

Twelfth & Walnut Sts.

Every room is a light, outside room, with private bath, circulating ice water and electric fan

RATES: \$2 TO \$3.50 PER DAY

Kansas City's New Hotel

Hotel Lincoln

1400 ROOMS each with

sunshine, bath, shower

and servitor at the hub of the business and pleasure zone. \$3 to \$5 single and \$4 to \$6 double.

James T. Clyde, Managing Director

EIGHTH AVE., 44th to 45th Sts.

TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK

Phone Luchawanna 1400

HOTEL ST. JAMES

109-115 WEST 45th ST., NEW YORK CITY

3 MINUTES' WALK TO FORTY SEVENTH AND ALL SHOPS

WEDGWOOD CHINA Rates and Booklet on application

New York State

Cataract House

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

World Famous—Modern—Remodeled

Beautiful Autumn Scenery, combined with electrical illumination, turns usual spectacle of wonder into fairyland of color. Only hotel overlooking Falls and Rapids. All rooms have private baths, steam heat, telephones, excellent beds.

Rates \$1.50 up.

LAWRENCE J. WHITE, Manager

The Palatine

NEWBURGH, N.Y.

THE MODEL HOTEL OF THE HUDSON VALLEY

Washington, D.C.

Burlington Hotel

Five Minutes' Walk to Everything

WASHINGTON, D. C.

These 300 Rooms with Baths

100 at \$3; 100 at \$3.50; 100 at \$4

SPECIAL DINNER: \$1.25 and \$1.50

HOTEL PLAZA

Directly in Front of Union Station

8 blocks from U. S. Capitol and Congressional Library.

RATES: Single, \$2.50 to \$3.50

Double, \$3.50 to \$5.00

Modern, Fireproof—Individual Garages

WASHINGTON, D. C.

St. Louis, Mo.

The Gatesworth Hotel

ST. LOUIS, MO.

An ideal location with ideal accommodations. Hotel Rooms and Restaurant Suites. Excellent Cuisine.

Union Blvd. Entrance to Forest Park

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3643 WASHINGTON BLVD.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Rates: \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50

Manager formerly with Warwick Hotel

Kansas City, Mo.

The Biltmore Hotel

3643 WASHINGTON BLVD.

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Manager formerly with Warwick Hotel

Kansas City's New Hotel

THE STATS

Twelfth & Walnut Sts.

Every room is a light, outside room, with private bath, circulating ice water and electric fan

RATES: \$2 TO \$3.50 PER DAY

Kansas City's New Hotel

The BELLERIVE

Kansas City's most exclusive Apartment Hotel. Permanent and Transient Accommodations.

ARMOUR AND WARWICK

E. H. BRADY, Manager

Atlantic City

The TRAYMORE

Atlantic City

The Preeminent Hotel Achievement

HOTEL JEFFERSON

ATLANTIC CITY

NEWEST FIREPROOF HOTEL

INTEREST IN
COTTON CLOTH
MARKET ACTIVE

Price Trend Well Sustained
—Colored Yarn Fab-
ric Improves

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW BEDFORD, MASS., Oct. 30.
Buying interest continued active in
last week's primary cotton cloth
market.

While the volume was not quite so
large as in the previous week, interest
was broader, and took in a number
of constructions and styles which have
been dormant for some time.

There were a number of instances
where buyers first named leading
ahead into next spring, deliveries at
a little below current prices. But
mills as a rule declined to commit
themselves so far ahead.

It is reported that one large order
for 35½-inch 4x6½-inch print cloth was
placed for delivery into March at
7½¢.

Other constructions of print cloth
sold as follows: The 68½x72s at 9¢
for late delivery; the 72x76s were firm
at 9½¢ for any delivery; and the 80x
squares brought 11¢ for spot and 10½¢
for late December delivery. A large
volume of all these constructions was
moved with the usual leading.

The sheeting division enjoyed a
better business in some counts from
the bag trade. There are some num-
bers that still lag behind the rest of
the market. The 48 squares appeared
to be the most popular construction
and was taken in both the 31-inch
width 5.00-yard at 6½¢ and in the
40-inch width 2.50-yard at 11½¢; the
46-inch 4x4½s 4.25-yard brought
10½¢.

Filling sales were sold in fair
volume by the southern makers with
the 37½-inch width 64x84 4.70-yard
moving at 9½¢ and the 64x104 4.37-
yard at 10½¢ to 10¾¢. Eastern makers
of this latter construction sold at 11¢
to 11½¢.

Wide goods continued active, moving
to the automobile and covering
trade for deliveries in the first quarter
of next year. Drills 54-inch 1.93-yard
sold at 19½¢ and 67-inch 1.87-yard at
22¢. Sheerings 57-inch 1.75-yard
brought 12½¢ to 12¾¢ and 72-inch
2.74-yard from 17½¢ to 17¾¢. Steens
54-inch 1.30-yard moved at 28½¢,
to 29½¢ and the 1.55-yard at 29½¢
to 30½¢.

Onsabrugs were not quite so active
as they have been. It is said that
a class of goods is seriously affected by
the increasing use of paper for cement
bags.

There was continued improvement
in colored yarn fabrics, especially
denims. Many orders were reported
taken in large volume for delivery
next month. September 17½-inch 4.37-
yard was not offering and goods
active in other mills making
these goods are already sold into
year, and were not offering on goods
last week. Wholesalers who have been
buying only for immediate demand
were noted as more active buyers of
yarn fabrics.

ENGINEERS PUBLIC
SERVICE EARNINGS UP

Engineers Public Service Company
reports gross earnings of \$2,701,281 for
September, 1928, an increase of 5.47
per cent over September, 1927. Net
earnings for 12 months ending
Sept. 30, 1928, were \$30,840,548, an in-
crease of 10.27 per cent over the
12 months ending Sept. 30, 1927.

Net earnings after deducting oper-
ating expenses and taxes for Septem-
ber, 1928, were \$1,148,915, an increase
over September, 1927, of 15.73 per cent.

Net earnings of \$12,580,415 for 12
months ending Sept. 30, 1928, show an
increase of 12.91 per cent over the
like period a year ago. Balance avail-
able for reserves and engineers' com-
mon stock is \$4,899,903, an increase
of 2.43 per cent over the 12
months period ending Sept. 30, 1927.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC
Sept. gross... \$21,371,327 \$17,052,124
Net after tax... 6,298,203 4,944,011
9 months gross... 158,628,189 139,182,026
Net after tax... 31,228,289 24,462,245

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
Sept. gross... \$8,303,037 \$8,031,691
Net after income... 2,218,992 2,094,916
9 months gross... 72,716,742 71,837,632
Net after income... 18,767,742 18,037,632

NASHVILLE, CHAT & ST. LOUIS
Sept. gross... \$1,989,091 \$1,929,104
Net after income... 461,897 421,124
9 months gross... 15,717,543 15,291,257
Net after income... 3,605,600 3,011,339

GULF, MOBILE & NORTHERN
Sept. gross... \$81,728 \$81,011
Net after income... 14,122 136,486
9 months gross... 5,200,484 5,120,357
Net after income... 486,781 428,872

CHICAGO BURLINGTON & QUINCY
Sept. gross... \$11,314,314 \$11,309,202
Net after income... 2,678,728 2,721,584
9 months gross... 119,528,328 119,251,757
Net after income... 23,344,344 21,021,621

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE
Sept. gross... \$11,314,314 \$11,309,202
Net after income... 2,678,728 2,721,584
9 months gross... 119,528,328 119,251,757
Net after income... 23,344,344 21,021,621

BIG FOUR
Sept. gross... \$11,314,314 \$11,309,202
Net after income... 2,678,728 2,721,584
9 months gross... 119,528,328 119,251,757
Net after income... 23,344,344 21,021,621

LONG ISLAND
Sept. gross... \$11,314,314 \$11,309,202
Net after income... 2,678,728 2,721,584
9 months gross... 119,528,328 119,251,757
Net after income... 23,344,344 21,021,621

CHICAGO & ALTON
Sept. gross... \$11,314,314 \$11,309,202
Net after income... 2,678,728 2,721,584
9 months gross... 119,528,328 119,251,757
Net after income... 23,344,344 21,021,621

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA
Sept. gross... \$11,314,314 \$11,309,202
Net after income... 2,678,728 2,721,584
9 months gross... 119,528,328 119,251,757
Net after income... 23,344,344 21,021,621

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IROQUOIS
Sept. gross... \$11,314,314 \$11,309,202
Net after income... 2,678,728 2,721,584
9 months gross... 119,528,328 119,251,757
Net after income... 23,344,344 21,021,621

PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE
Sept. gross... \$11,314,314 \$11,309,202
Net after income... 2,678,728 2,721,584
9 months gross... 119,528,328 119,251,757
Net after income... 23,344,344 21,021,621

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT
Formation of an international invest-
ment corporation, which will have the
status of a corporation under the laws
of the United States, is announced
coincident with the offering of \$500,000
of common stock by the new
company, which will be known as United
States and International Securities Cor-
poration. The present offering consists
of 500,000 shares of the corporation's
common stock, at \$1.00 a share.

NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

| High | Low | High | Low |
|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| Alaska Gold A... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold B... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold C... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold D... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold E... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold F... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold G... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold H... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold I... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold J... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold K... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold L... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold M... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold N... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold O... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold P... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold Q... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold R... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold S... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold T... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold U... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold V... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold W... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold X... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold Y... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold Z... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold AA... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold AB... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold AC... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold AD... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold AE... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold AF... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold AG... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold AH... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold AI... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold AJ... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold AK... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold AL... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold AM... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold AN... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold AO... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold AP... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold AQ... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold AR... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold AS... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold AT... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold AU... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold AV... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold AW... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold AX... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold AY... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold AZ... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold BA... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold BB... | 100 1/2 |
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| Alaska Gold BG... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold BH... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold BI... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold BJ... | 100 1/2 |
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| Alaska Gold BU... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold BV... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold BW... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold BX... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold BY... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold BZ... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold CA... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold CB... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold CC... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold CD... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold CE... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold CF... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold CG... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold CH... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold CI... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold CJ... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold CK... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold CL... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold CM... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold CN... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold CO... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold CP... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold CQ... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold CR... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold CS... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold CT... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold CU... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold CV... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold CW... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold CX... | 100 1/2 |
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| Alaska Gold DA... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold DB... | 100 1/2 |
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| Alaska Gold DM... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold DN... | 100 1/2 |
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| Alaska Gold EK... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold EL... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold EM... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold EN... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold EO... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold EP... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold EQ... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold ER... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold ES... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold ET... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold EU... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold EV... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold EW... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold EX... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold EY... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold EZ... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold FA... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold FB... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold FC... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold FD... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold FE... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold FF... | 100 1/2 |
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| Alaska Gold FK... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold FL... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold FM... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold FN... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold FO... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold FP... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold FQ... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold FR... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold FS... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold FT... | 100 1/2 |
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| Alaska Gold GA... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold GB... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold GC... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold GD... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold GE... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold GF... | 100 1/2 |
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| Alaska Gold GM... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold GN... | 100 1/2 |
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| Alaska Gold GS... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold GT... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold GU... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold GV... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold GW... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold GX... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold GY... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold GZ... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold HA... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold HB... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold HC... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold HD... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold HE... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold HF... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold HG... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold HH... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold HI... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold HJ... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold HK... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold HL... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold HM... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold HN... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold HO... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold HP... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold HQ... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold HR... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold HS... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold HT... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold HU... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold HV... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold HW... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold HX... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold HY... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold HZ... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold IA... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold IB... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold IC... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold ID... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold IE... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold IF... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold IG... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold IH... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold II... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold IJ... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold IK... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold IL... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold IM... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold IN... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold IO... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold IP... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold IQ... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold IR... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold IS... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold IT... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold IU... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold IV... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold IW... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold IX... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold IY... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold IZ... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold JA... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold JB... | 100 1/2 |
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| Alaska Gold JS... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold JT... | 100 1/2 |
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| Alaska Gold KA... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold KB... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold KC... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold KD... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold KE... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold KF... | 100 1/2 |
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| Alaska Gold KK... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold KL... | 100 1/2 |
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| Alaska Gold KO... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold KP... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold KQ... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold KR... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold KS... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold KT... | 100 1/2 |
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| Alaska Gold KW... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold KX... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold KY... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold KZ... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold LA... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold LB... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold LC... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold LD... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold LE... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold LF... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold LG... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold LH... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold LI... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold LJ... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold LK... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold LL... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold LM... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold LN... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold LO... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold LP... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold LQ... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold LR... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold LS... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold LT... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold LU... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold LV... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold LW... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold LX... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold LY... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold LZ... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold MA... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold MB... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold MC... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold MD... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold ME... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold MF... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold MG... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold MH... | 100 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold MI... | 100 1/2 | Alaska Gold MJ... | 100 1 |

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

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COAL THE BATH COAL CO. PEARSON

Tel. 248 17 Argyle St., Bath
Every description of coal. Specialists in Anthracite & smokeless nuts for stoves.

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Purveyor of High-Class Meat
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THE DOMESTIC

DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Long-Distance Call
The greatest distance over which the human voice has as yet traveled by telephone is reported to be 8600 miles—from San Diego, Calif., to Stockholm, Sweden.

London Opinion: Owing to the congestion of traffic on a recent Sunday, many motorists were delayed in getting home. Apparently, then, motorists have homes.

Quest for Knowledge
It is reported that almost 40 per cent of the young people of London, Eng., go on attending evening classes after leaving school.

Sign of the Times
A course on international friendship has been written into the curriculum of the primary schools of Mexico.

Indianapolis News: One of the hardest things to understand is a motorist who drives out to see the beautiful fall coloring—at the rate of 62 miles an hour.

Rubber Consumption
In 1900 rubber consumption in the United States was so small as not to be separately reported in official trade figures.

Evansville Journal: Why is it a woman who can see that a man's clothes need pressing can't always see that a button is missing?

First English Newspaper
The Oxford Gazette of 1665 (the original of the London Gazette) is described as the first English "newspaper."

Philadelphia Inquirer: The man who makes a better can-opener than anyone else will also bring the world to his door.

School Costs
The average cost of the erection of school buildings in cities throughout the United States in 1927 was \$3 52-57 cents per cubic foot.

Arkansas Gazette: A properly equipped bathroom for an automobile mechanic should include a steering wheel to wipe his hands on.

Indian Silk
India accounts for 2 per cent of the world's production of silk.

Louisville Times: Next to the waste paper bin, the thing that has probably the greatest turnover in the world is the luncheon check.

Symphony
A full-sized symphony orchestra usually includes 93 instruments.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What noted Democratic candidates were opposed by Tammany?—*Mirror of World's Opinion*..... 10
2. The outlawing of what age-old custom convinces Mr. Huddleston that war, too, may be abolished?—*Editorial Page Feature*..... 10
3. Stripped of its academic robe, what is the purpose of the proposed course in "mepology" at the University of Cincinnati?—*Editorial*..... 10
4. What is the root meaning of "precedence"?—*Word a Day*..... 10
5. What great pianist always talks to his audience as he plays?—*Home Forum*..... 10
6. In Henry Ford's opinion, what will bring the whole world to accept prohibition?—*Prohibition Series*..... 10
7. Where is the cheapest electricity in the world produced?—*Odds and Ends*..... 10
8. What American painter won fame for his portraits of Washington?—*Art Page*..... 10
9. What do Tammany's 29 leaders in one New York City borough cost the taxpayers in salaries?—*Mirror of World's Opinion*..... 10
10. What was the motto of Frances E. Willard?—*Children's Page*..... 10

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Humble

Both as adjective and verb this word has changed greatly in its interpretation since the early Greek days. The Greek *hymos* (chama), on the ground, is the forerunner of the Latin *humus*, ground or earth, but *humilis* did not refer to one who had conquered his pride but to one who was low, debased, mean.

It may rightly be claimed that Christianity has ennobled this word and changed its classification from a vice to a virtue. To be humble or to humble oneself is to show or express one's lowliness—not lowness; one's meekness—not meanness. One is humble who thinks more of others than of himself; is unassuming, unpretentious, and declines personal credit for the good received.

Very rarely one hears the *h* dropped from this word; to sound it as spelled is preferred. In humble the first syllable is accented, the *u* sounding as in *up*.

"Humble yourselves in the sight of the Lord."

Note: Webster's first pronunciation is accepted as authority for pronunciation.

What They Say

Dr. Robert Richards: "It was the insight of genius that led the early Christians to call themselves a Society of Friends. The early church was that, and so should the church be still. And its task is to make the whole world a society of friends."

William Lyon Phelps: "If the antagonists of Rotary really knew anything definite about the organization, they would attack it on its most vulnerable side. This is the quality of food served at the Rotary luncheon."

Augustine Birrell: "The almost unavoidable egotism of a letter has often proved a rock of offense. How to manage one's I's is a real difficulty."

The Rev. David B. Matthews: "Very little in life can be done without prayer. Prayer is a great modern need."

Prof. W. R. Sorley: "Both maxima hold true that good work deserves a good wage and that a good wage deserves good work."

—A Thought for Today—

To a Christian man the end of one duty should be the beginning of another.—MATTHEW HENRY

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

A Cloak for November

AT THE great big Palace in the North, which is the favorite home of King Year, there is always plenty of excitement going on. The 12 months who are the King's sons, the such very busy people, have so many things to do when it is their turn to live on the earth, that what with the arrival home of one, and the departure of the other, there is never a moment that is dull.

"Oh," cried November, one morning toward the end of October, "it's nearly my time to go down!" and he began to get very excited. He was beginning to make his plans when he suddenly remembered that he had no new cloak to wear, and the other one was nearly worn out.

Now it happened that Mrs. Weatherkin was very busy, so busy that she had forgotten all about him. Somewhere September and October had taken up rather a lot of her time, with all the beautiful colors

they had chosen for their new suits, and December was claiming a lot of attention beforehand because his clothes had to be so very particularly nice.

So it was that November had rather a good chance to please himself. "I'll do it," he whispered to himself excitedly. "I know I can do it fine!"

So he called his playfellows to help him with the design. There were Mona Mist, Lucy Raindrop and Lily Snowflake and just a few little baby sunbeams whom November had found looking rather sad one day and had taken for his special friends.

And what a time they had planning it out.

"Mustn't have anything like my brother months," said little November, "nothing orange or red like September and October, or bluey and pinky like April and May, nor even white like December."

"I know," cried Mona Mist. "Let's have a beautiful pearl silver gray—I know how to do that splendidly."

"And we'll do the trimmings," chimed in Lucy Raindrop and Lily Snowflake, "and the little sunbeams brothers shall help us." Which made the sunbeams so happy that they jumped about all over the place and didn't know how to stay still a moment.

Then the fun began.

"We'll have soft mist and silvery dew, and rain, and golden sunbeams, too."

they sang as they set to work, and they clapped their hands as they saw what a beautiful cloak they were making.

But whether it will be quite ready for the early part of November's reign, or whether we shall see how beautiful it really was, I'm not quite sure.

The Adventures of Waddles



Said Gander Jim in great surprise, "A SILVER CLOUD IS IN THE SKIES!"



IT HAD A SILVER GLOW ALL RIGHT, BUT AS IT CAME IN CLOSER SIGHT,



IT PROVED TO BE A FLYING SHIP EN ROUTE UPON A RECORD TRIP.



AND NEXT DAY WE WERE MADE AWARE OF ONE MORE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to anagram story published Oct. 22:
Nora, an, roan, nag, Nero, era, age, groan, organ, rang, range, ear, ran, near, go, nor, on, do, one, earn, or.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Result of the South's Verdict

SOUTHERN Democrats, who, through motives of mistaken loyalty to their party, are striving under such leadership as that of Carter Glass, Josephus Daniels, or Joe Robinson, to keep the solid South in the Democratic column, may well consider what the effect of their success in this endeavor may be.

It may be accepted as a fact, it probably will be conceded by a great majority of those southerners who are voting their normal party ticket this year, that they are doing so against their own political judgment. The South did not desire the nomination of Alfred E. Smith. The South does not uphold his views on prohibition, on immigration, or on Tammany. It votes for him, as Mr. Daniels has urged, in order to maintain the integrity of the Democratic organization in the southern states, and with appreciation of the fact that he cannot overturn the prohibition law for which southerners as a rule stand. Let us consider the result of such action, even if Governor Smith is defeated, as seems probable.

By his nomination the party machinery in the North has been transferred to the control of the wet element in the party, and the worst element in American politics, namely, the leaders of the machines in the great cities of the United States, of which Tammany is the outstanding example. These northern forces nominated Smith because they felt assured that the South would stand for anything labeled "Democratic." Should the southern states now sharply rebuke them by defeating the nominee in those communities which have been held to be solidly Democratic, the leaders of the northern machine may possibly be awakened to their blunder. But if Governor Smith carries the solid South, as other Democratic candidates have always carried it, and fails of success in some northern communities, those who put him in nomination will be encouraged to try the same experiment four years hence, either with him or with some similar candidate. Again they will say that the South will stand for anything and anybody, and all they have to do is to find a wet candidate who may appeal more thoroughly to northern sentiment than did Governor Smith.

The course urged upon southern voters by such leaders as Senator Glass and former Secretary Daniels is the one which will assure the repetition of the raid of the Tammany wets upon the Democratic Party. If the South will assert its independence and its loyalty to convictions rather than to party labels, the experiment of this year will not be repeated.

The Saxons of Transylvania

AN APPEAL has been made by the Saxons of Transylvania for better treatment by the Rumanian Government in matters pertaining to land, law and language. For a decade Europe has been accustomed to cries for help from minorities which have described themselves as oppressed. Most of these minorities received under the peace-treaties certain rights, and undoubtedly the several governments in question have believed they have gone as far as possible in according these rights. Nevertheless, there persists the argument of first one minority group and then another that privileges promised have been withheld.

This is neither the time nor the place to examine the complaints of the Saxons of Transylvania, but certain facts deserve to be recorded. It is interesting to observe, for instance, that a Saxon leader, one Rudolf Bransch, who welcomed the transfer after the war of Saxon allegiance from Hungary to Rumania, has now expressed his disillusionment. A meeting was held not long ago in Hermannstadt, one of the "Seven Towns" of Siebenbürgen, or Transylvania. It was an assembly of Saxons for the purpose of protesting against the treatment meted out by the Rumanian Government. Herr Bransch, who was once in the Hungarian Parliament and who there defended the rights of the Saxons, threatened unless there were redress that the Saxons would carry their story to the League of Nations. In comment on this, the leading newspaper of Budapest, capital of Hungary, the Pester-Lloyd, remarked that the only hope of obtaining a hearing there would be by catching the ear of Germany. It advises, and foresees, Germany championing in various regions the cause of German minorities.

If Germany uses wisely its growing international prestige, it will certainly be able to bring influence to bear in this or that land where there are German minorities, to see that their rights are maintained. Such protection is elemental justice, provided it can be so extended as not to be interpreted as unaccountable meddling with the internal affairs of another nation. We may, therefore, expect either that Rumania will give ear to the Saxon grievances or that Germany's help will be solicited when the question is brought before the League.

These Saxons of Transylvania are an interesting people. They are Protestants, as are also most of the Magyars who inhabit the fruitful pocket of country tucked into the mountain elbow of Transylvania. These Saxons are descended directly from German forefathers who were invited by Geisa II, King of Hungary, in the twelfth century, to come from

the district of the Middle Rhine and settle in Transylvania. Andreas II of Hungary gave to them their "Magna Charta" in 1224—a date conforming closely with that when the English received theirs from King John. This charter of the Germans—who have received the loose and general name of Saxons, much like the Saxons of England acquired their name—was renewed by successive kings of Hungary. The Saxons built seven fortified towns, among which are Hermannstadt, former capital of Siebenbürgen, Klausenburg and Kronstadt. These cities exist today, filled with quaint old houses, relics of stout fortifications, and Protestant churches. The Saxons spread out their fields, hewed down their forests, and brought prosperity to the country they settled. Together with the Szeklers (the Magyar "guardian of the frontier"), they fought the Turks. Always these people have been as an island in a changing sea of many other races. They have withstood waves of invasion. It were well if the Rumanian Government could see eye to eye with these Saxons, for their co-operation would be, from their past record, desirable in any country. Their privileges are too ancient for them to be slightly regarded.

The "Unhappy" Warriors

WITH eloquent picturesqueness Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in his speech placing Governor Smith in nomination at the Houston Democratic convention, referred to his candidate as "the happy warrior." The appellation was acclaimed at the moment as peculiarly appropriate in view of the almost unbroken record of successes achieved by the Governor in past political campaigns. He has, it will be remembered, been four times elected and only once defeated in contests for gubernatorial honors in his home State. Even now, when it is believed by many keen observers that the tide of battle has definitely turned against him and that in his greatest of political contests he is facing defeat, he still bears, perhaps proudly, the complimentary title gratuitously bestowed upon him by a friend under the influence of the promptings of a moment of enthusiasm and political fervor.

Candor compels the conviction that there can be no happy warrior. The victor may rejoice in conquests won, but with the contest ended he ceases to be a warrior. Defeat never brings rejoicing to the vanquished. How, then, the "happy warrior"? Even if at the particular moment when his eulogist borrowed the phrase the candidate, assured of victory in the convention, was noticeably "happy," he perhaps would not especially merit such a designation since the campaign got well under way.

But if there may be some doubt as to the Governor's right to bear the banner bestowed by his admiring friend, there remains not the slightest doubt as to the status of some of his lieutenants who have found themselves in the uncomfortable position of supporters of the candidate's attacks upon the Eighteenth Amendment. Speaking recently in Philadelphia, Senator Moses of New Hampshire, "called the roll" of "unhappy warriors" who have volunteered or been impressed under the banner of the wet phalanx. Among them he finds Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy in the Wilson Administration; Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, at one time Secretary of the Treasury in the same régime, and Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, author and sponsor of the Prohibition Amendment in Congress. The speaker admitted his inability to classify William G. McAdoo. He called significant attention to the fact that Mr. McAdoo, a leader of the Democrats, has remained silent thus far in the campaign.

The plight of these none too happy warriors who seem to have convinced themselves that party loyalty is an obligation above the dictates of conscience is not an enviable one. The three first named on the roll have been counted among the staunch supporters of constitutional prohibition. They helped write into the Houston platform a pledge committing their party to the enforcement of the law. That pledge was ratified by the party in the convention, only to be repudiated by the candidate in support of whom they are now working. It has been said that "politics makes strange bedfellows." It may as truthfully be observed that the fortunes of political warfare make unhappy warriors.

Argentina and Its Immigrants

WITH its population of some 10,000,000, which to an almost complete extent is of European origin, Argentina's immigration problem is of considerable interest as showing certain changes that have taken place in the character of nationalities. During the last fifty years a total of about 4,000,000 aliens have settled in Argentina. More than half of this number were Italians. Prof. Alejandro E. Bunge, of the University of Buenos Aires, estimates that in the last seventy years 5,740,000 Italians have entered the country.

But while the Italians and the Spaniards still constitute 79.6 per cent of the total population, an examination of recent statistics indicates a change through the influx of a greater number of non-Latin foreigners. There is no doubt that, should this non-Latin immigration continue, it must produce radical changes in the ethnic composition of Argentina's population.

The outstanding problem of Argentine immigration today arises from the fact that, while many of the arrivals declare themselves to be agriculturists, they remain in the cities. Professor Bunge sees in this situation a condition causing a lack of economic balance between the two regions into which Argentina might be divided—the coastal zone with an area of 1,000,000 square kilometers and a population of 8,000,000, and the interior and southern part of the country with an area of 2,000,000 square kilometers, and only 2,000,000 inhabitants.

Argentina, it would appear, is therefore presented with some aspects of the immigration question to which even the United States is no stranger. There is one feature of this change in immigration statistics that should be considered favorable, however. While the proportion of illiteracy among the immigrants has varied from 23 to 25 per cent from year to year up to 1926, the proportion in that year was only 20.63

per cent of the total, and this decrease may be expected to continue as other nationalities besides the Latins enter the country in increasing numbers. A further matter of interest is that there has been a notable increase in immigrants entering on their own account without the necessity of official assistance, showing that they have come with the determination of establishing homes in the New World.

King Boris Turns the Decade

BULGARIA has just celebrated the tenth anniversary of the coming to power of King Boris, who ascended the throne at the close of the World War under dramatic circumstances. In 1918 Serbian, British, French, Italian and Greek soldiers pressed forward toward Sofia, freeing occupied Serbian territory and driving the Bulgarian army back in great confusion. When the disappointed Bulgarians re-entered their own territory they declared Bulgaria a republic and started to march on Sofia in order to put an end to the dynasty. King Ferdinand was told by the Prime Minister, Alexander Malinoff, that he must abdicate at once in favor of his son, so as to avert a civil war. Ferdinand was not at all inclined to accept this advice, but, seeing that the city was threatened by rebellious soldiers and that the whole Nation was against him, he slipped off to Germany during the night and left his son, Boris, on the throne. This made it easier for the few troops, who had remained loyal, to protect Sofia and frustrate the revolution. The rebellious soldiers proceeded to their homes and Bulgaria did not become a republic.

During the ten years that have passed since then, King Boris has faced many difficult situations. For nearly five years he was a sort of prisoner of the Agrarian Party and of the Prime Minister, Alexander Stambulisky, who often referred to him as an obedient kinglet. Finally, the peasants were thrust from power and the King delivered from a very unpleasant situation. Since then, although Boris has not taken a dominant place in Bulgarian politics, his power has nevertheless steadily grown, and during the last cabinet crisis he suggested his solution. As it took many years for William II to become master of Germany and for Ferdinand to dominate Bulgaria, so it has taken ten years for Boris to attain a position of genuine power.

Many believe that from now on he will rule Bulgaria. He is modest, agreeable and democratic. He knows all of the people of importance in Bulgaria, invites many of them to see him, and manifests a friendly sentiment toward them. He is neither extravagant nor ostentatious and sets a good example. It is to be hoped that Bulgaria will benefit from his growing power.

Did President Coolidge Say It?

THE well-known English journalist, Mr. Wickham Steed, now editor of the Review of Reviews, has felt that as an Englishman he is not entirely bound by the unwritten law which precludes American journalists from quoting the President. As a result of this freedom, he has given out a most interesting statement, which he asserts was made to him directly by President Coolidge nearly a year ago. Mr. Steed has long been an earnest advocate of such an understanding, informal and perhaps unexpressed, between the United States and Great Britain, that the two shall always be as one in the endeavor to maintain the peace of the world. He also holds that these two nations, acting together, can do much to compel general reduction of armaments, particularly naval armaments.

In a speech made in Birmingham, Eng., a few days ago, Mr. Steed declared that President Coolidge, in conversation with him, had said:

I want to see things in such shape that the American people shall look upon every British cruiser as an additional pledge of their security, that the British people shall look upon every American cruiser as a pledge of their security, and that, both of them looking at things in this way, we shall together need as few cruisers as possible. That is what I want.

Accepting Mr. Steed's recollections of the conversation as entirely accurate, we think that the President's approval of English-speaking unity will meet with only the heartiest applause on both sides of the Atlantic. Nothing but inharmonious and danger can result from the steady practice of comparing each ton of naval shipbuilding in the United States with that done in England, and measuring the war power of the two navies as though they were predestined to come into conflict. Better by far is it to look upon them as predestined to work in harmony for the good of mankind, as they did in the World War. It is obvious that out of such co-operation will come that reduction in naval expenditures on the part of both nations which is so earnestly desired. An American journalist might charge Mr. Steed with indiscretion in presuming to quote the President literally, but unless the utterance should be repudiated, which seems improbable, the indiscretion can only have contributed to a greater measure of intimacy and co-operation between the two great nations involved.

Editorial Notes

Coining epigrams with a flavor of humor is not unknown to the Republican presidential nominee, as note this statement in his New York address: "Years ago the Republican Administration insisted upon the principle that when public utilities were clothed with the security of partial monopoly, they 'must be conducted with glass pockets.'"

Many a city can follow the example of Ferndale, Mich., in the collecting of tin cans, old papers and other forms of junk. Not only has Ferndale made its territory much more sightly, but according to the city manager the profit derived from this work in 1927 was \$2000.

Stefansson, the arctic explorer, tells of a temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit at Fort Yukon, which is on the Arctic Circle in Alaska. Cold facts about a sometimes warm place, apparently.

Just now many women are more interested in party than parties.

Geneva: The Peace Capital of Europe

BEFORE the League of Nations was, there was Geneva. It stood as an enterprising center of trade in the Middle Ages. It played its own historic part in the rearing of John Calvin and in the spread of the Reformation. Its citizens were the founders of that first great international project, the Red Cross. And it was to Geneva that England and the United States turned to conclude history's first outstanding achievement in arbitration, the award of the Alabama Commission in 1872.

Today Geneva is more than the home of the League of Nations and the headquarters of the permanent personnel of the Secretariat. Today the shores of Lac Lemman do more than shelter half a hundred organizations devoted to better relations between sovereigns and between peoples. They shelter a new ideal of peace and a new art for the attainment of that peace. To make one's way across the Pont du Mont Blanc, where from the waters of Lake Geneva the River Rhone gathers its source, or to take a stroll along the Quai Wilson, is to view almost at a single glance the machinery and the personality of the new international order. But even this is not the sum total of Geneva. There is more; and it is to be found in things less tangible.

Geneva symbolizes a new peace—a peace founded upon arbitration and not upon military alliances, a peace dedicated to justice to small nations and to large, and its attainment by pacific means. The League Covenant, the Locarno Agreement, the Kellogg Treaty, are instruments to this end. They may succeed, they may falter, but the Geneva ideal remains a guiding light in the line of progress. The diplomacy of centuries, its ententes and its armaments, is reluctant to give way. The lessons of the last war grow dimmer as the convalescent nations see power and prosperity returning to their hands. The armed peace which existed until it became unbearable in 1914 ended in ruinous war, and the alliances which it had fostered drove the principal nations of the world to the battle fields of Europe. It is against a return to such affairs, in which there was no genuine peace but merely an absence of war, that the League, Locarno and Kellogg Covenants have resolutely turned. For nine years the League of Nations has been ably dissipating the lesser irritants to European peace and has been rehabilitating the finances of countries left prostrate by the war. The League has demonstrated its invaluable worth and it has offered persuasive evidence that when allowed an honest opportunity it can dissolve the gravest of frictions and injustices.

Geneva points the way. Whether the nations are to follow the road to peace which is laid upon reason and law or whether they are to revert to reliance upon threats and force is the problem of the immediate future. It is a decision which cannot be delayed. It is a course which cannot be neglected. European peace today is not founded squarely upon the structure of the League of Nations nor upon full confidence in the League process. European stability rests upon its military alliances—alliances perhaps only a little less provocative than in 1914.

Unmistakably the trend has been toward a return to the discarded system of the balance of power. At the moment, the military preponderance rests with France and her diplomatic colleagues, Poland and the Little Entente, while Great Britain, bound to the Locarno Treaty, occupies a delicate and difficult position which she herself would be glad to avoid. Italy, strengthening her position in the Balkans through new alliances with Albania, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey, is precariously tipping the other side of the scales. The useful services of the League of Nations and the recent signing of the Pact of Paris are important and heartening factors in the tranquility of Europe, but it cannot be said that peace rests on a clear and enduring basis so long as the military

preponderance of one nation, or one group of nations, is its principal prop.

Into this equation came another development which, in the very distrust and apprehension it precipitated, has served to make doubly clear the danger of reverting to the pre-war balance of power. This development was the Anglo-French Naval Agreement, which filled the air with ominous even if unfounded rumors. Rightly or wrongly, the compromise was construed by those who were not parties to it as renewing the old entente between Great Britain and France, as assuring Great Britain naval supremacy through association with France, and as giving to the French, through acceptance of their system of conscription, a lasting military dominance over Germany.

The international repercussion which this proposal evoked illuminated the situation as perhaps no formal discussion could possibly have done. It was a light made brilliant by honest apprehension. The consequences compassed the globe. The Franco-German rapprochement would have been stopped and Germany would have been turned to new allies and new alliances; Italy would have received fresh cause to set up more strongly a new balance of power on the Mediterranean, with Russia willing to be a friend wherever her friendship would be most strategic. And a race for naval power would have necessarily drawn the United States into competition with both Great Britain and France.

Such were the consequences immediately foreseen if the Anglo-French agreement became a basis of fact instead of a basis of discussion. It is apparent from the editorial attitude of the leading British journals that British public opinion is gratified that the agreement is to be abandoned. Regardless of whether or not the implications discerned in the agreement were justified, the essential fact remains that the very hint of an alliance of such potentialities alarmed all Europe and turned the discussion of governments and peoples to the development of counter alliances and counter balances of power. To have re-illuminated this fact—for the World War offered abundant proof of the futility of attempting to preserve peace by balancing military power—the Anglo-French compromise has done an unexpected service, and has earned a quiet resting place.

A thoroughgoing limitation of armaments remains as Europe's central problem, a problem which if solved will unbar the road to a secure peace, but which if left unsolved will drive the nations to the disastrous pre-war balance of power. The Treaty of Versailles required Germany a sweeping and permanent disarmament. But it did more. It pledged the other nations to an equal disarmament. Ten years have passed, and that pledge has not been fulfilled. If a comparable reduction of armaments is not soon forthcoming from the signatories at Versailles, Germany cannot long be expected to remain impotent in face of overpowering military strength and an unfulfilled treaty. German armaments will, undeniably, find their way upward to the level of her neighbors; and the result will leave Europe precisely in the same condition which made inevitable the last war: another balance of power, another system of military alliances to offset those of France and of her associates. This is the stuff that wars are made of.

The crucial fork in the road of peace is not far off. One way leads to the balance of power and competitive arms, the other way to radical reliance upon the League Covenant and upon the diplomacy of mutual confidence implicit in its terms. If the nations are to follow this road the limitation of armaments must come. It is the supreme test of the next few years. Acceptance of the League Covenant, of Locarno, of the Pact of Paris, on the one hand, and the continued maintenance of large armaments on the other are impossible companions. The armed peace of 1914 has exhibited its uselessness. Geneva points the way—Geneva, the Peace Capital of Europe. J. R. D.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN felt the clutch of a hand around my neck and the sexton to whom it belonged gave me a good drubbing. This was my first success in art. But I had found out that one could produce meadows and clouds with the help of chalk or lead. This stirred my imagination to such an extent that soon I could picture a landscape with closed eyes.

One by one the windmills around Berlin are disappearing. The electric motor is proving more successful in its battle against them than Don Quixote who once rode out to fight them. It may seem strange that just outside this great city which prides itself so much on its progressiveness, such typical representatives of an age of placidity when people had time to wait for a kind wind to do their work, should have weathered the onrush of modern engineering for so long. But ever and again one of these remnants of the past is encountered performing faithfully its duty and throwing an unfamiliar silhouette against the sky. Objections have now been raised against the complete removal of these last remnants of romance, and even if they must be put out of operation, it is said, they should be used as observation towers or to give shelter to hiking boys and girls.

A society of schoolboys for furthering friendship between the German and French youth, called the "Foyer scolaire Franco-Allemand," has just been founded here. Its organization is a direct result of the visit of German pupils to France this summer, when they stayed at a French college in Boulogne-sur-Mer and were taught together with French boys by French teachers. On their return journey they spent nine days in Paris at the expense of the French Government. To keep these friendly relations active is one of the objects of the new society. At its opening meeting, forty German pupils, several members of the French colony, and the Chargé d'Affaires of the French Embassy were present. This new institution is of special importance, because it concerns the youth which some day will determine the course of their country.

A number of prominent automobile manufacturers from the United States have recently been in Berlin, partly inspecting their branch factories here, partly sounding the market. They were William C. Durant of the Durant Automobile Company, Alvan Macauley of the Packard Motor Company, John North Willys of the Willys-Knight Company and C. W. Nash of the Nash Company. American motorists are extremely popular in Germany despite the fact that Germany itself produces many cars of excellent make, such as the Mercedes-Benz and the Henschel.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must reserve sole judgment of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Sumer Is Icumen In"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With reference to the paragraph in the Monitor of September 28, concerning the thirteenth century verses "Sumer Is Icumen In," recently referred to by Dr. George Dyson of Winchester College, Hunts, it may be of interest that this song in its original setting is inscribed on a mural tablet in the ruins of the ancient Chapter House of Reading Abbey, Berks, and is recorded as being "the most remarkable musical composition in existence." It is said to have been written at Reading Abbey A. D. 1240. (MISS) MARJORIE M. ROBERTSON. Cold Ash, Berks., Eng.